B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIV. NO 4. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.

Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
9 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,655
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6 Mar	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		16,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

†s.s. China 31st March, extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan,
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China, Japan.
	CATHAY ..	Australia
2nd „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st „	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan,
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China, Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
6th Jan.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
6th „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karach. and P. Gulf Ports.
8th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karach.
9th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
11th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday. Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	M Takiguchi	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
xMorioka Maru	T. Moro	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	I. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb
Liverpool Maru	.. ..	5864	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tottori Maru	G. Maeda	5973	29th Jan.	3rd Feb
Muroran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	14th Feb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	26th Feb	2nd Mar

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,850	14 Dec.	24 Dec.
@Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	30 „	2 Jan.
Indus Maru ..	K. Mori	4,366	13 „	4 „
Shinnoh Maru ..	N. Yoshioka	4,839	16 „	6 „
Kurohime Maru ..	....	..	5 Jan.	15 „
Honolulu Maru ..	G. Fujita	5,751	11 „	24 „
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	20 „	30 „
@ Borneo Maru	T. Motoshige	5,864	25 Jan.	27 Jan.

* Passenger Steamer,
@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box. No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898, for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and size.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans, Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djombor	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

E. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Mng. Agent.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

FOR

1926

JEENA & CO.,

POST BOX No. 849,

BOMBAY.

AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,

Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE, AN INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1916.

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 2 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in India

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED A CASHIER on Rs. 150—250 for a Limited concern, carrying on Motor Transport Business. Only those need apply who can furnish Rs. 5,000 in cash as security. Apply to Post Box 632, Calcutta.
A 2396

WANTED—An experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST with good knowledge of correspondence. Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 1155 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2403

WANTED for Mofussil, CLERKS knowing correspondence and accounts. Pay Rs. 60 to 70. Lodging free. Previous experience necessary. Box No. 1157, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R2408

WANTED—A JAIN GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as a Superintendent and ENGLISH TEACHER for a Jain Boarding. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2399

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24719

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course, of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1893. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LEARN TYPEWRITING on New Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPE WRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
M R2379

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—ROLLER and CLEARER CARDS, Asa Lees Make—Apply No. 1153 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
K 24762

WANTED—SECOND-HAND TUBULAR or LANCASHIRE BOILERS in good working condition. Working Pressure 160/200 lbs. per Sq. Inch. Apply with particulars to the AGENTS. New Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, Sustri Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
K R2404

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

REMINGTON MONARCH TYPEWRITER going cheap. Excellent condition. Apply "U", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2405

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. "1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

T. HIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay. Bromide ½ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1-8, Cabinet (6½ by 4¾) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Photos taken in your own compound and in any part of Bombay. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per month. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar.
24765

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY OF THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, (2) the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras, (3) the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, (4) The Muir Central College, Allahabad, and (5) the St. Paul's Institute, Rangoon, from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) from TUESDAY, the 6th to MONDAY, the 12th April, 1926, both days inclusive. No paper will be set on SUNDAY, the 11th April. At the Calcutta centre the examination will be held from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. instead of from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m.

2. Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50/- per candidate must reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1926. Applications received after this date will NOT be accepted. Applications will be accepted only on the prescribed printed form, copies of which can be had from the Secretary.

3. Applications from ex-students, if undergraduates, of a College or Institute recognized by this Board must be submitted through the Principal.

4. The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the third week of March, 1926, at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about the register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay, 28th December, 1925.
C24751

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN CO-OPERATIVE ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION for the above Diploma will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and (2) the St. Paul's Institute, Rangoon, from Tuesday the 6th to MONDAY, the 12th April, 1926, both days inclusive. No paper will be set on Sunday, the 11th April.

2. Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 per candidate must reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1926. Applications received after this date will NOT be accepted. Copies of the form of application can be had from the undersigned.

3. The register number alloted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the 3rd week of March, 1926, at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about the register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay, 28th December, 1925.
C24752

REWARD OF RS. 2,000.

ONE PREMCHAND GOKULDAS Hindu Visa Bania, (35), of dark complexion, thin in constitution, flat nails, chest protruding, face bones protruding, resident of Panchdwarka, Vankaner, Kathiawar has decamped with Rs. 20,000 belonging to the undersigned on Wednesday, the 30th December. He was accountant at Sheth Adamji Sakur Hussein Iyub. Reward of Rs. 2,000 would be given to any one who secures the man with the whole amount of Rs. 20,000 and 10 p.c. if lesser amount is secured. Any information about this should be reported to Pydhonie Police Station, Bombay City, where a complaint has been lodged.

HAJI KHANU HAJI VALLEY,
ADAMJI SAKUR HUSSEIN IYUB.
Sadaria Bazaar.
R2400

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st of January from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2349 of 1924.

HARGOWANDAS VANMALIDAS and another, ... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Mrs. BACHUBAI E. JHIRAD, Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES AT THANA under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1926 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tembhi Thana at Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette District, Thana and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 103, Pot No. 1 Entry or City Survey No. F. 1 and containing by admeasurement 4,950 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Javelkar Subhedar and others, on or towards the North partly by the property of Elijah Hyim Tejalkar and partly by the vacant land and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of Pardi No. 2, situate at Tembhi, Thana, Registration Sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, on the West of the property firstly described measuring 16 gunthas or 1,632 square yards or thereabouts and assessed under entry or city Survey No. F. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly described, on or towards the South by the Nalla, on the East partly by the property of Jankibai and partly by the Marwari's house and on the West by the property of Syed Maigrabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Najafee Building 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL,
C24669 Ag. Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF A CAST IRON FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE OF CHARAI STATION CHEMBUR, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises at Chembur as above the Cast Iron Foundry, consisting of one oil engine of Hornsby make with water tank, lathes of 8 feet and 4½ feet, shafting, counters and pulleys, one flour grinding mill of Sardar make, one oil machine, blower and counter pulleys, moulding boxes, juice machine, wooden and cast iron patterns, cast iron castings and scrapes, and ready made goods, consisting of 1,500 drumming plugs and 500 Swan nakes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days of the sale.

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ASHA-NIRASHA

SATURDAY, 9th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 P. M.
VIDYA-HARAN

SUNDAY, 10th Jan. 1926 at 3 P. M.
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Both New York and Liverpool markets were closed on the 1st and 2nd instant.

Report from Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

Note:—We incline to the belief that the American markets may advance somewhat further, but we advise taking profits at any higher level.

As regards Home markets much will now depend on whether the trade will come out to secure their requirements in the New Year, or will still adopt a waiting attitude.

The local market after being very firm on Saturday last on reports of further rains in the Berar districts has rather an easier tone to-day. Millwalas continue to buy from hand-to-mouth, but they will adopt a holder policy should prices again decline to their recent lower level, so that at present we would recommend purchases on all weak sessions, especially as the recent further rains will interfere with arrivals and probably still further reduce the ultimate outturn.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 365½, i.e., Rs. 2 lower than Saturday's closing rate for Broach April-May. At the opening Bazar operators were sellers and the market dropped to Rs. 363½. On general buying the prices recovered to Rs. 364½, but again gave way to Rs. 361½ on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. At the close a prominent Japanese firm came out to buy and the market recovered to Rs. 363½ and closed at Rs. 362½. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 365 steady owing to Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected. On selling by Offices the market declined to Rs. 362 and closed at the same rate.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 353 and gradually eased to Rs. 349 on Commission Houses and selling and closed at Rs 350. Some Offices were moderate buyers, Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 343 and declined to Rs. 339 on general selling. On buying by a Japanese firm and Commission Houses the market recovered to Rs. 342½ and closed at Rs. 342. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 289 and Rs. 292 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday and the off-take was fairly good.

To-day's tenders are only 200 bales Bengal. Total tenders up-to-date are 4,100 bales Bengal and 1,000 bales Oomra.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, January 4.

Fully Good Broach April-May	362
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	287
Fully Good Bengal March	291
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	349½
Fine Oomra March	340½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 306, Fine 298, F. Good 288.

M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 301, Fine 293, F. Good 283.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 364, Fine 354, F. Good 344.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 386, Fine 376, F. Good 366.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 376, Fine 366, F. Good 356.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 350, Fine 340, F. Good 330.

M. G. Muthia, Fine 300, F Good 290, Good 280.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Fully Good Broach April-May	363
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	288
Fully Good Bengal March	292
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	351
Fine Oomra March	341

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Ready	New. Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300/5	305
Bengal F.G.M.G.	290/5	292
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	300	300
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	370/75	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	350/75	375
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/75	375
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/65	365
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/65	365
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330/60	365
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/55	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/55	355
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/45	350
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/35	345
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)	392
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/70	.....
Cambodia M.G.	410/25	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 31

In full-pressed Bales	31-12-25	Since 1st This year	September Last year
Khandesh	7,286	1,35,727	52,022
Central India	7,796	1,14,151	15,962
Barsi and Nagar	5,765	66,067	31,589
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2015	22,004	11,323
Berar	10,689	1,43,989	1,31,870
Central Provinces	6,668	68,451	79,916
Total Oomras	39,159	5,50,389	3,22,682
Dholera	864	67,059	24,574
N.W. Provinces	305	1,10,681	78,856
Rajputana	2,556	33,217	11,527
Sind-Punjab	3,173	76,776	1,25,251
Broach	180	151	932
Coompta & Dharwar	..	12,316	9,25.
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,530	7,675
Coconada	..	1,469	803
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	6,441	6,083
Persian	164	1,875	639
American	..	143	6,589
Egyptian and African	159	29,218	22,486
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	352	3,485
Total	46,860	8,95,676	6,20,855

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 30th Dec.		
	31-12-25	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,265	1,36,160	76,684
Japan & China	12,060	3,21,424	3,06,827
Coast Ports	..	7,601	6,655
Up-country by Rail	..	4,136	7,572
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	66,496	81,789
Total	13,325	5,35,817	4,82,536

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.10+.5
March	10.12+.6
May	10.11+.6
July	10.04+.5
August	9.94+.5
October	9.78+.5
December	9.70+.5
January	9.66+.5*

*Received unaltered.

EGYPTIANS.

January	16.80—.1
March	16.65—.3
May	16.65—.3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24th hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd January, 1926.

	Bales.
Cotton	46,560
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,093
Linseed	1,584
Rape, etc.	276
Gingellyseed	436
Poppyseed	113
Groundnuts	34,899
Castorseed	4,378
Rice	8,215
Myrabollams	1,504
Cottonseed	24,900
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,641
Juwar	338
Masur	Nil.
Barley	844
Bajri	7,064
	Tons.
Coal	3,902

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3½ p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/12.

4 p.c. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 86/14.

5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 95/14.

5 p.c. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/2.

5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1933 Rs. 100/2.

5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1945-55 Rs. 100/2.

5 1/2 p.c. War Bonds (Tax free) 1928 Rs. 105/8.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1926 Rs. 100/10.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1930 Rs. 103/14.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1932 Rs. 105/4.

6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) 1935 Rs. 109.

4 p.c. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 p.c. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75.

6 p.c. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102.

4 p.c. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 75.

6 p.c. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.

Tone of Market:—Firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Stock Exchange Association remained closed to-day on account of the death of D. A. Gubbay.—A.P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

B.C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 940.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1005.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 990.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 208½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85-7/8.

London—Paris Frcs. 128.65.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 120.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.55.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady-dull.

London, Jan. 2.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.

Bar Gold £4.4.11 steady.

Bar Silver Spot 31 3/4 steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 8 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	...
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	160 1/2
Shanghai	208½
Japan	118
Singapore	156¼

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 2.

Stockholm	18.09
Oslo	23.83.
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.11
Belgium	yesterday's 106.96
Athens	yesterday's 375.00
Warsaw	41.50
Prague	163.81

New York, Jan. 2.

Demand Bills 4.84.75

Silver 68 5/8

London, Jan. 2.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.37½

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3 Months 4 27/32 per cent.

6 Months 4 7/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 3 to 3 1/4 per cent.

1 month 3½ per cent.

3 months 4—1/2 per cent.

6 months 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.

Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.

National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-3.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-0.

Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-0.

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-3.

Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-8-0.

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-8-0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-3-0.

London, Jan. 2.

Bar gold ready £84-11.

Silver ready, d. 31-12.

Silver forward, d. 31-12.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Ready:—21/2/6.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/3/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3/3.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21/3/9.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/1/0.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/9.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Ready:—71/11.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/11, Lowest 71/9. At 6 p.m. 71/9.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/5. Lowest 71/3. At 6 p.m. 71/3.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 71/1. Lowest 70/15. At 6 p.m. 70/15.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/11/0.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 1/1/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	10
Central	25	1½	22 8
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40	1475
Imperial Contributory	125	10	381 4
Union	75	..	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	10 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32
Indian Cement O.	350	..	45
Katni Cement O.	100	..	55
Katni Cement D.	40	..	120
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Gunerat	100	5 p.c.	77
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86 8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	617 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	121 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205
Scindia Steam	30	..	8 5
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	82 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	530
Andhra Valley P.	1000	..	910
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	102 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	906 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	920
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	..	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	380
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	525
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	925
Indian Cotton	125	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	200 xD
New Berar	500	80	955
New East India	1,000	..	250.0
New Mofussil P.	400	40	535
New Prince of Wales	500	61	790
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	140
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	410
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	112 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12 4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum	100	..	5 4
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	..	175
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	315
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c. y	35 8
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	25
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	51 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	17
Thacker	50	..	150
Telephone	50	1	19 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	600
Jupiter	15	..	2 14
New India	25	1-0	12 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810
Vulcan	10	..	6y
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	400
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	9 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	345
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	852 8
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20
Century	100	20y	415
Central India O.	100	16	462 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	121 4
Coorla	100	y	140
Crescent	100	6	193 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	335
David	500	..	370
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2135
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130
Mysore	50	5	123 12
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern	200	10y	296 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	402 8
Phoenix	100	15	455
Planes	100	..	11 8
Premier	100	..	48 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	2
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7300
Simplex	250	..	163 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50
Standard	500	100	1200
Swadeshi	100	18	443 12
Swan	100	50	150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	85
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1850
Vishnu P.	500	35	550
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530
Dawn	250	40	649
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	272 8
Edward Sassoon	200	..	151 4
Elphinstone O.	100	..	29
Emperor Edward	500	..	306
Fazulbhoy	250	25	330
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1000	..	550
Globe	100	..	40
Gokak	100	7	121 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1425
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	207 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	393 12
Indian Woollen	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Jamshed P.	500	..	87 8
Kastoorchand	500	200	2200
Khandesh	1,000	Nil	100-4
Khatau Makanjee	100	..	2 12
Kilachand	25	..	850
Kohinoor	800	150	4750
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	..	..
Madhavji Dharamsi	100	..	122 8
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100
Mathradas	100	..	110

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 2.

Ahmedabad	394
Bombay Cotton	345
Bombay Dyeing	852-8, 852-8, 846-4, 852-8
Century	413-12, 415 408-12 415
Central India	463-12, 463-12, 461-4, 463-12
Colaba Land	125, 126-4, 124-8, 124-4
Orescent	200, 200, 196, 196-4
Edward Sassoon	156-1
Fazulbhoy	831-8, 832-8, 825, 830
Finlay	119
Globe	40
Gokak	121-4
Indian Bleaching	207-8
Indore Malwa	395, 395, 391-4 393-12
Kohinoor	850
Madhowjee	122-8
Mathuradas	110
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great	300, 300, 292-8, 296-4
Pabaney	270
Pearl	465, 465, 458-12, 462-8
Phoenix	455
Simplex	156-4, 156-4 150, 153-12
Swadeshi	446-4, 446-4, 443-12, 443-12
Swan Mills	15
Tata Mill	7
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	140
Bombay Steam	121-4
Tram Co., Ord	102-8
Bundi Cement	10-8
Indian Cement	45
Central India Mining	32
Katni Cement Ord.	55
Shivrajpur	5
Tata Hydro	902-8 903-12, 892-8, 892-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	16-8 16-8 15-4 15-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	5050 47-8 47-8

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

2nd January 1925

Spot prices

Description	30-12-25	24-12-25
Bengals F.G.	 290	Market
S. Punjab F.G.	 285	Closed
Rajputana F.G.	 288	Do.
Oomra Fine	 352	Do.
C. P. No. 1 Fine	 372	Do.
C. P. No. 2	 364	Do.
Khandesh F.G.	 327	Do.
Muttia F.G.	 292	Do.
Hedge Contracts	Futures.	
Hedge Contracts	30-12-25	24-12-25
Bengals Dec.-Jan.	290	Market
Do. March.	294	Closed.
Broach-April-May	365	Do.
Oomra F. Dec.-		Do.
January ..	349	Do.
Oomra F. Dec.-		Do.
March ..	341	Do.

Receipts for week ending 30th Dec.

	1925 Bales.	1924 Bales.
Bengals	 15169	30977
Oomras	 92399	75836
Dholleras	 7367	3986
Broach	.. ..	..
Southerns	 164	1021
Persians	 22	16
Americans	.. ..	..
Egyptians	.. .. ..	93
E. Africans	 560	1145
Other sorts	.. .. ..	..
Total	 115681	113074

Exports for week ending 30th Dec.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	.. ..
Continent	 9098
China	 10696
Japan	 52550
Coast Ports	.. ..
Total	.. 72343
Afloat in Harbour Europe	.. 16147
Afloat in Harbour China, Japan and Coast Ports	 50349
Total	.. 66496

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 30th Dec. 1925

1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
849116	590813	716535	767596
			1921-22
			1049142

Exports from 1st Sept. to 30th Dec. 1925

	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	.. 10985	7378
Continent	.. 124725	68735
China	.. 48657	11039
Japan	.. 272767	295797
Coast Ports	.. 7601	6675
U. S. A.	.. 450	570
Total	.. 465185	390185

Exports from 1st Sept. to 30th Dec. 1925

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
United Kingdom	59434	219510	224733
Continent	276956		
China	19727	13454	60945
Japan	239664	386828	521860
Coast Ports	9702	10694	6508
U. S. A.	..	..	..
Total	605483	630486	814049

	Bales
Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 30th Dec. 1925	4,136
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 30th Dec. 1925	5,92,509

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN MILLS.

Oct. 1925 Since 1st Sept. 1925 same period 1924.

Bombay Island	764	49626	139787
Rest of British India	84419	1,69,577	1,54,914
Total British India	85183	219203	2,94,701

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, German	¼	57	0	0
Do.	½	58	0	0
Do.	1¼	57	0	0
Do.	1½	57	0	0
Do.	1¾	57	0	0
Do.	2	57	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¼	60	4	0
Do.	1	60	4	0
Do.	1¼	60	4	0
Do. American	1½	62	0	0
Do.	1¾	63	0	0
Do.	2	63	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	8	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		74	8	0
Lead, Rangoon		28	0	0
Koger, Brass, Metal		55	8	0
Koger, Brass 1		56	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55	8	0
German Copper 1½		61	0	0
Ger Copper 1¾ to 2		62	0	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4		61	8	0
French Copper 3/4 to 2		59	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0	10	6
Do.	No. 20½	0	12	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	10	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	10	9
Dayid	No. 10½	0	10	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	3
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	10	9
Sattara	No. 12½	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	6
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	3
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	9
Japan	No. 20	0	14	0
Do.	No. 32	1	1	6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	14	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	0	0
Bombay Citton	,,	0	13	6
Jamshed	,,	0	13	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	6
Century	,,	1	2	6
Hindustan	,,	0	0	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	6
Phoenix	,,	1	3	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	3
Kajiamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
David Mill	,,	1	3	0
Appolo	,,	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	1	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.:—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	6
Appoli (Pyala)	,,	1	1	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	5	0
Dhooties 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	4	0
Century	,,	1	4	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	6
1386 Tata	,,	3	8	0
Check Grey Drill x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	0	0	0
Jamshed	,,	0	0	0
Century	,,	0	0	0
Pearl Pebaney £5	,,	0	0	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
Bleached Check:—				
Kasturchand Mill	Per Piece.	6	6	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
Black Check:—				
5800 Sholapur	Per Piece.	13	6	0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	0	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	Per Piece.	9	5	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	9	4	0
Sajita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	6
Textile	,,	0	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	0	0
Stripped Sadis Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece.	1	2	6
777 Crescent	,,	0	0	0
Dukdi Yards 12—13—14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	9
Great	,,	0	0	0
Phoenix	,,	0	0	0
Kohinoor	,,	0	0	0
Chadar Dori Calender:—				
Hindustan	Per Piece.	1	3	6
David	,,	1	1	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 4.

Tarantia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Lanterfels, Swarz, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

January 5.

Bardistan, Peops, Antwerp.
Homestead, Chapman, New York.

LOADING.

January 4.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Benglor for Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, January 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Chatanooga City 3450, Colombo 5/1, M M and Co.
2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 16.1 P and O.
3 Tajantia, 3201, N F, N F, Grahams Trading Co.
4 Ol Matheson 3453, Chittagong, 7/1, J Finlay and Co.
5 Karoa, 8607, Durban, 6/1, B I S N Co.
6 C Pittsburgh, 4719, Karachi, 6/1 K N and Co.
7 Alleppo 2520, Barcelona, 6/1, J F and Co.
8 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/1, N Y Kaisha.
12 Kashmir 5539, Japan 17/1 M M and Co.
13 Homestead 4122, New York, 5/1, Volkart Bros.
15 Aquileia, 4086 Genoa, 15/1 L T & M I S N Cos.
17 Baron Napier 3159, N F, N F, L Edwards and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Celebes Maru, 4262, Karachi, 6/1 O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 6/1 M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Basrah, 8/1, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705, Kobe 4/1, O S Kaisha.
8 Copodimonte, 3544, Genoa, 6/1, L T & M I S N Cos.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3304, Karachi, 11/1, L Edwards Ltd.
12 & 13 Jalaputra 3113, Calcutta 6/1, S S N Co.
14 Vita, 1955, Karachi, 4/1, M M and Co.
15 Bankura 1905, P Gulf, 13/1 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Trafford Hall, 2437, Karachi, 5/1 K N and Co
C and R Shinnoh Maru 3582, Yokohama 6/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1 E D Sassoon & Co.
F Risaldar 3092, Rangoon, 7/1 T Morrison and Co.
H Cuncolin 106, Goa, N F, J Jeewan and Co.
K Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T M and Co.

EXPORTS.

January 4.

S S Clan Ranald for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Bardistan for Havre:—55 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co.

S S Bardistan for Hull:—1000 cwt cotton seed L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Ranchi for London:—400 cwt black pepper V Heerjee and Co; 2 pots ginger grass oil Volkart Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Dunkirk:—170 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export; 110 bales cotton Vuidhman Bros Ltd; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Alleppo for Hull:—2000 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Homestead for New York:—341 cwt myrabollams K Meghjee.

S S Bellitor for Antwerp:—1925 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmohomed; 224 cwt gum arabic N Mulji and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Bellitor for Hamburg:—62 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy; 2000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Bellitor for Ghent:—220 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Capodimonte for Alexandrilta:—36 bales cotton grey twist A H Diab.

S S Sodo Maru for Yokohama:—700 bales cotton Breul and Co.

S S Sodo Maru for Yokkaichi—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sodo Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sodo Maru for Kobe:—6 cwt gum tragacanth A Shustry; 184 cwt. k. apricot R Manjee and Co; 26 cwt dry grapes R Manjee and Co; 800 bales cotton The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton Breul and Co; 700 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Sodo Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—700 bales cotton The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 750 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

S S Nagpore for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Moji:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co.

S S Kashmir for Kobe:—545 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltw.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 4.

S S Falkenfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—From Hamburg:—10 cases tin goods; 16 cases tin boxes; 75 cases lamps; 62 cases bolts and nuts; 24 cases tin mirrors; 25 cases camphor; 22 cases chemicals; 32 cases silk yarn; 90 cases wine; 20 cases padlocks; 167 cases iron ware; 38 cases buttons; 335 cases beer; 850 school slates; 100 cases slate pencils; 22 cases enamelled ware; 62 cases hardware; 87 cases hollow glass; 30 cases clocks; 81 cases boric and tannic acid; 80 cases glass bangles; 91 cases toys; 55 cases E'ware; 369 cases colours; 50 casks colours; 150 casks safety fuses; 500 d/bags salt; 485 d/bags caraway seed; 57 crates mill boards; 59 rolls papers; 274 bales papers; 470 packages hurricane lamps; 50 crates wall tiles; 40 drums permanganate of potash; 21 drums chloride of zinc; 16 drums calcium chloride; 105 drums chloride of magnesia; 140 bundles bar steel; 100 bundles yellow metal sheets; 138 bundles copper sheets; 45 drums bleaching powder; 36 cases yellow metal sheeting; 1450 cases spirits; 26 cases berlin wool; 17 cases tyres; 20 cases essential oil; 34 cases woollen and cotton goods and trimming; 19 cases hollow tinware, 200 barrels sulphate of copper; 100 casks sulphate of copper; 42 plates spelter; 80 bales motor carpets; 350 casks mercury oil; 200 casks white oil; 25 barrels white solidified oil; 100 rolls wire netting; 25 bales jointing; 14 cases brushes; 19 cases glassware; 12 cases screws; 14 cases shawls; 16 bales shawls; 36 cases silver sheets and wire; 3 barrels lubricating oil; 10 cases art silk; 17 cases lamp ware; 15 cases fez caps.

From Antwerp:—5995 pieces steel angleet beams; 570 bundles steel anglest beams; 454 bundles gas tubes; 441 bundles steel washers; 8657 bundles steel hoops; 1670 bundles steel circles; 4474 bundles steel rodes and joists; 8139 pieces steel rodes and joists; 792 pieces steel sheets; 7896 bundles steel sheets; 7102 bundles steel bars; 44728 pieces steel bars; 252 pieces zinc plates; 44 pieces brass rods; 97 bundles brass rods; 17 bundles steel tees; 45 pieces steel tees; 1549 bundles tubes; 1450 pieces tubes; 97 bundles galvd tubes; 10 barrels chemical products; 41 barrels iron ware; 16 casks old files; 100 casks sulphate of copper; 33 casks lead pipes; 14 cases lead pipes; 20 casks E'ware; 25 cases wire nails; 130 cases nails; 20 cases chemicals; 95 cases glue; 25 cases harmless drugs; 38 cases plate glass; 125 cases rivets; 100 cases pumice blocks; 82 cases washing blue; 32 cases tacks; 105 cases wine; 3001 cases vegetable oil; 99 cases bolts and nuts; 570 d/bags bolts and nuts; 100 bags broken tiles; 319 bags iron washers; 310 cases penel pins; 211 bales straw boards; 32 pieces steel plates; 68 crates tiles; 120 casks salt; 62 packages iron; 60 cases brass and copper wire; 33 casks brass and copper wire; 185 coils brass and copper wire; 218 drums sulphate of sodium; 150 barre's zinc sheets; 15 cases chocolate; 180 coils iron wire; 141 bales paper; 17 cases paper; 1658 cases window glass; 16 cases colour; 12 cases playing cards; 49 cases syrup; 66 cases iron pipes; 407 pieces iron pipes; 12 casks fitting; 40 drums beer; 267 bags nitrate of sodium.

From Bremen:—240 cases beer; 48 cases hammers; 42 cases bicycles and parts; 315 cases school slates; 50 cases ultramrine; 10 cases silver sheets; 256 cases broken tiles; 100 bags broken tiles; 95 bags chains; 100 bags rivets; 300 coils galvd fencing wire; 243 cases empty bottles; 118 crates empty bottles; 400 reels barbed wire; 250 pieces steel tubes; 200 casks cement; 39 bales paper; 28 bundles copper rods; 80 pieces copper rods; 500 bundles steel circles; 43 d/bags bolts and nuts; 90 cases bolts and nuts; 13 cases wine; 15 cases iron ware; 10 cases leonic goods.

From Port Said:—60 cases brandy.

From Rotterdam:—3452 cases vegetable products; 22 cases aniline dyes; 88 cases dyeing material; 225 cases colours; 70 cases lead sugar; 191 cases dyes dry; 51 kegs dyes dry; 70 casks dyes dry; 27 drums dyes dry; 59 bales paper; 240 bales straw boards; 32 rolls wire netting; 50 d/bags farina; 302 pieces gas tubes; 500 bundles gas tubes; 35 bundles tube fitting; 32 cases tube fitting; 20 casks dyes paste; 75 kegs dyes paste; 10 kegs salt; 8 cases silk yarn.

S S Gambhira from Rangoon:—Agents, M M and Co—From Rangoon:—19401 bags rice; 623 pieces teak planks; 3999 pieces teak scantling; 480 pieces teak sleepers.

From Cochin:—47 bags ginger; 50 cases tea; 4 pieces iron.

From Colombo:—3 cases iron.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now five months since the tragic death of Miss Sipahimalani took place in the operation theatre of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, when she was being operated upon, for chronic appendicitis by Dr. G J. Campbell, the Lady Principal of the College. Miss Sipahimalani died under chloroform and there is no room for doubt that the death was due to gross negligence. Only an independent inquiry can fix the responsibility for this criminal negligence, and there has been a persistent demand for such an inquiry in the Indian Press. No such inquiry has yet been ordered. Dr. Mathai the anaesthetist, has been made to resign on the allegation of the Principal that the death was due to a gauze swab, with which the anaesthetist was wiping out the throat of the patient, getting loose and choking the patient and that the anaesthetist informed her of it when the patient was already dead. Dr. Mathai flatly contradicts these allegations and alleges that the patient was already getting blue and the pulse gradually disappearing from the wrist when she immediately reported to the Surgeon and pulled the patient's tongue forward to clear the throat. She further states that the second swab she used, to wipe out the throat got loose which she at once tried to take out and at the same time reported to the Surgeon.

In view of these conflicting statements, and the tragic seriousness of the mishap, we demand that an immediate, impartial inquiry be instituted and the results published. Principal Campbell owes it to herself to support that demand if she would maintain her own reputation and that of the institution in her charge.—Yours truly.

A. T. GIDVANI

MAHARAJAH OF IDAR IN BOMBAY.

Mr. A. L. Trivedi writes:—

H. H. Sir Daulatsinh Maharaja of Idar is in Bombay putting up at the Taj for the last fortnight. A representative of a Gujrati weekly "Mahikantha" attended the Taj to have an interviewed of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb regarding the mission of his visit to Bombay and to know if his Government contemplated making any changes in the administration of his Government, especially touching the improvement of Revenue and Legal Departments and Education and Sanitation of the people etc.

No such interview was granted to the said Press Representative on the ground that H. H. the Maharaja Saheb was ill and he did not like to see any of his subjects who were members of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal. The Secretary to His Highness, one Mulsingji spoke to the Press representative that matters would improve and that people might keep patience etc. The Idar people have waited for nearly fifteen years for better administration and redress of the grievances but in vain. In 1910, when Mr. Binning Bar-at-Law got their memorial admitted before the Political Agent, Idar, stopped them from proceeding further with their attempt to get justice. The same pious old promises seem to be held out whenever the people apply for justice. The diplomacy of the present Maharaja and his associates like Mr. Lallubhai is responsible for the discontent prevailing amongst the Jagirdars in Idar state who have for years tried to gain justice from the Central Government by memorials, representations etc. Some old Jagirdars like Thakore Saheb of Tintoi have for the last more than twelve years left their Jagirs owing to the confiscation of their civil and criminal court rights etc. Thakore Laxmansinh of Mudeti after a fight for twelve years to gain justice from the British Government had to accept office in Idar State while minor Thakores are given magisterial powers to cow the people and harass members of the Idar Praja Mandal or their relatives in their just efforts to get justice. Owing to failures of monsoon the peasantry and their children are in woes of starvation but the State, instead of giving them any aid in form of decreasing the revenue, have increased it. One Chaganlal S. Thakar an Idar subject, Managing Trustee of Kadidra Free A. V. School which imparts knowledge to 128 children from nearly two dozen villages has been prohibited from entering State area even for the inspection of this school conducted by public subscriptions as recognition of his selfless services to improve the primary education. Even Dr. Mulchand Mukate L.M. and S. one of the Trustees of the said school a British philanthropic subject is not allowed an audience by the ruler under one pretext or another. This sort of treatment of the subjects by the Idar Government disables the people from doing their little service to improve the life of the population in Idar. Will the Political Agent, "Mahikantha" or the Bombay Government, give timely advice to H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and earn the blessing and gratitude of 2,50,000 poor Idar subjects?

NEED OF PROTECTIVE DUTY ON IMPORTED VESSELS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Messrs. J. H. Bates and W. S. Balfour on behalf of Messrs. Burn and Company gave evidence before the Tariff Board today. They stated that the need for protective duties on imported vessels and their component parts was now greater than in the year 1923. This was due to the imposition of a protective duty on steel and galvanized sheet, the rise in exchange affecting home fabrication costs and fall in price of steel. Witnesses added that ship-building trade in India had been very depressing since 1923 and at no time had their shipyard worked at over 20 per cent. of its capacity with the result that any work which had been done had been undertaken below cost price in their effort to retain their labour.—A. P.

POONA NOTES.

CONGRESS AND AFTER.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 2.

Now that the Congress is over those who had gone to Cawnpore are coming back to Poona. Though from Maharashtra more than a hundred delegates had gone to the Congress, from Poona proper very few persons were present at Cawnpore. No leader of the No-change party had made it convenient for him to attend, for one reason or another, though Pandit Motilal Nehru had sent wires for them to muster strong with the object of proving that Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Responsive Co-operation had few supporters in Maharashtra. It is suggested that a new party of Responsive Co-operators, old Home Rulers, Independents and advanced Liberals should be organised and a manifesto issued containing the creed viz., so to work the Reforms as a secure an early establishment of Responsible Self-Government. Nothing is yet decided. A meeting of the Responsive Co-operators of the three Maharashtras is announced to be held on the 16th and the 17th at Poona and in that meeting the future programme is likely to be discussed and settled.

It is also canvassed whether those who have resigned their seats are going to contest the re-election on the ticket of R. C. But this too is a matter which the ensuing private conference will have to solve. It is expected, however, many of those Swarajist members in Bombay Council who had signed the representation about R. C. to the Executive Council of the Swarajya Party will come out. Of Berar members many are expected to resign and form amongst the C. P. Marathi group at least four out of eight are expected to follow Dr. Moonje. Whether all these should seek re-election for the coming few months only depends upon who from the "pucca" Swarajists, are set up by the Swarajya Party. The common view seems to be that, if there are strong candidates then the Responsive Co-operators should contest. If not, then the expenditure and the worry of this by-election should be reserved for the 1926 general election. To-day every thing is uncertain. I have only indicated the issues that are likely to attain much importance in the near future.

GYMKHANA TOURNAMENTS.

The whole of the past week in Poona wore an uncommonly desolate face. For, the Nationalists had gone to Cawnpore, the Moderates had run to Calcutta, the Non-Brahmans had, flocked to Amraoti the Theosophists had, few as they are, hurried to Madras, the Mahomedans had gone to Aligarh almost all leaders of these various groups were absent from Poona. Some mild stir and that too in a limited circle was made by the Tournaments of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana. The tournaments of the latter are still going on. But those of the former are over and yesterday was performed the prize distribution ceremony at the quarters of the Ranesaheb of Phaltan. Under the presidentship of the Chief of Phaltan It was a small but distinguished gathering and after the ceremony the competitors were entertained at an "At Home" by the Gymkhana. The winners are Mr. Bhagwat in singles, Messrs. Pereira and Desai in doubles, Miss. Cursetji in ladies singles and Messrs Pereira and Joss in mixed doubles. Mr. L. N. Hebalikar, an ardent supporter of the P. Y. C. Gymkhana, has presented a trophy for mixed doubles and Mr. Gangla of Bombay for ladies singles.

It is said that the Arya Bhushan Press is going to start an Anglo-Vernacular Weekly dealing with Indian States affairs only.

The seventh anniversary of the death of Mr. R. G. Gadkari is to be observed on the 23rd of January under the presidentship of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar. An Exhibition also is to be held of his manuscript copies and such other things.

The secretaries of the Dakshini Samsthan Hitavardhak Sabha have already sent in their replies to the questionnaire of the Indian Sandhurst Committee. They are now called for personal examination, as also Mr. G. R. Abhyankar of Sangli.

AN INDIAN LABOUR PARTY.

Messrs. R. S. Ruikar and G. A. Gavani, Secretary, have issued a manifesto of the Indian Labour Party.

The objects of the Party are the (1) formation of Trade Unions and the (2) formation of Welfare Centres.

The programme of the Party will be not only the furtherance of the above two objects but the carrying on of the propaganda in favour of a charter of liberty for the workers of India. This Charter consists of the following demands. (1) An Eight Hour Day for the workers of India. (2) Old Age Pensions for all workers, to commence at the age 55. (3) Maternity Benefits for all women workers. (4) Minimum Living Wage in all Industries. (5) Prohibition of the employment of women underground. (6) Prohibition of the employment of children under 14. (7) Health Insurance Scheme. (8) Adequate Housing conditions for all workers. (9) Provision of free education for workers' children. (10) Adult Franchise. (11) Institution of Labour Exchanges. (12) Unemployment Insurance. (13) The Provision of a Truck Act, for the prohibition of the system of fines levied from the industrial workers. (14) The formation of Co-operative Societies.

A Preliminary meeting of the Party was held at Mr. Ruiker's Office Mahal Nagpur City, to adopt a constitution for the Party, on the 14th December 1925. Mr. Shamiullah Khan, M. L. A., presiding. A Provincial Committee consisting of the following persons was appointed to carry on the work and raise funds for the propaganda of the party.—(1) Mr. Shamiullah Khan, M. L. A., (2) Mr. H. H. Peterson, (3) Mr. G. A. Ogle, (4) Mr. S. C. L. Nasir, (5) Mr. Tukaramapant Borkar, (6) Mr. R. S. Ruiker, (7) Mr. G. A. Gavani.

The annual subscription for a member of the Party is Rs. 3, except in the case of a labourer who will have to pay only 4 annas subscription per annum to the Secretaries, Mahal, Nagpur.

SCINDIA A. J. CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

ALIGARH DISMISSED FOR 251.

GWALIOR, Jan. 4.

The Scindia All-India Cricket Tournament commenced to-day. Jhansi winning the toss elected to field. Aligarh's Sayced and Darwish came in the first pair. Raje Khan of Jhansi opened the attack from the Morar end. Jalims bowled from the fair end. The opening was not good for Aligarh whose first wicket was down for 4 runs only. The 2nd pair raised the score to fifty six and the game henceforward assumed a steady appearance. Rajay Khan was responsible for seven consecutive wickets, and although there were changes in bowling at the fair end the batsmen very well mastered it. At 1.30 the game was stopped for lunch, the score being 169 for seven wickets. On resumption at 2 p.m. Islam Ul Haq was caught by Akbar Ali on Fateh Mohammad's ball in the very first over. Ibrahim, the Aligarh captain was unlucky in that Rajey Khan's first delivery shattered his wicket. Aligarh's total score was 251, Rajekhan being responsible for eight wickets. Israr Aligarh's ten wickets gave a fine stroke on the off side. Dorabji of Jhansi at the third man caught it very splendidly. Aligarh's Inam played in a superb style sending the ball on all sides. His score was 86 not out, the highest on record so far.

Jhansi opened its batting at 2.45. The first two wickets were dismissed for a very poor figure of one digit, nine. Dorabji however lined up the dismal aspect of the game and the score reached the figure of fifty-three at the fall of third wicket. Sorabji the fourth was sent back for a cypher Dorabji and Fateh Mohammed are playing a steady game in partnership. The former's score is forty. Aligarh Captain Ibrahim first bowled from the Morar end but later on from the fair end. His pitches rising high make the batsman a good deal uncomfortable. The total score of Jhansi stands at 84 for the fall of four wickets. After a break of fifteen minutes at four for ten the game was resumed at 4-15 and was stopped at 5-15 Messrs. Bhan and Pestonji were the umpires.—A. P.

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

The following are the results of the matches played on the 2nd January.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES

S. G. Gore beat K. N. Doss (6—2; 7—5).
N. B. Bhagwat beat P. M. Modi (6—2; 6—1).
N. B. Bhagwat beat B. H. Khardekar (6—3; 6—4).

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES

Shanak Desai and A. C. Pereira beat S. G. Gore and D. Jeejeebhoy (6—0; 6—1).
D. V. Vartak and J. M. Gole beat V. R. Joshi and G. Devadawson (6—3; 6—4).

MATUNGA BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

Matunga Badminton Tournament which commenced during the Xmas holidays and in which all the eight participating teams were South Indians came to a conclusion yesterday. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and South Star Sports Club who were the finalists gave a wonderful display of badminton before a large crowd of South Indians, the Institute winning by 2 straight sets 29/13, 29/9. Mr. Pothan Joseph distributed silver medals to the winners and bats to runners up.

INTRODUCTION OF GOLD CURRENCY URGED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Giving evidence before the Royal Currency Commission to-day Mr. J. N. Labiri and Mr. Nalinranjan Sircar, representatives of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce urged that, under the circumstances in India it would be proper to introduce a gold standard gold currency with circulation of gold notes to stabilise the rupee in the ratio of one-to-fifteen, the Indian gold mohur being made equal to sterling in weight and fineness and to put a stop to further minting of silver coins and to throw the mint open to the coinage of gold. They suggested that the Imperial Bank of India should be given the power of issuing notes, but not until its constitution was changed and then it should have two separate departments, a Banking Department and an Issue Department which should keep accounts entirely separate from each other. The Banking Department should not be allowed to borrow from the Issue Department without proper security. There should be more Indian element in the Directorate of the different circles of the Bank to look to Indian interests. The witnesses expressed the opinion that there should be no issue of notes below Rs. 5.

EUROPEAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

C. F. Corbett, European aged about 38, foreman, harbour works, Madras Port Trust, was found late yesterday afternoon, lying in a pool of blood with a gaping wound on the neck in the People's Park public gardens of Madras. Beside the deceased a razor was found with blood-stains on it. At the inquest held this morning a shoeman identified the razor as having been bought by the deceased about a hour before the deceased's body was discovered in the park. It was mentioned that the deceased had written yesterday resigning his post.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YROK, Dec. 3.

Cotton Crop Estimate.—We present here with our annual estimate of the American cotton crop. The figures refer to running bales, two round bales being counted as one; linters are not included:—

North Carolina	1,150,000 bales
South Carolina	925,000 bales
Georgia	1,185,000 bales
Alabama	1,350,000 bales
Mississippi	1,800,000 bales
Louisiana	875,000 bales
Texas	3,975,000 bales
Oklahoma	1,475,000 bales
Arkansas	1,385,000 bales
Tennessee	475,000 bales
Missouri	230,000 bales
Arizona	90,000 bales
California	120,000 bales
Sundries	180,000 bales
Total	15,215,000 bales

With regard to crop prospects in India there continues to be a considerable divergence of opinion. Reports of late have been less favorable than anticipated and the best posted authorities are not inclined to look for a yield much in excess of that produced last year which, according to official returns was the equivalent of 5,069,000 bales of 478 pounds net.

The final estimate of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture indicates a yield of 7,860,929 cantars, representing 1,639,000 bales of 478 pounds net as compared with 1,471,000 bales last year.

No radical change in the American cotton situation has occurred during the past week. We feel that, at present levels, the market has made ample allowance for all bearish features and that, in view of the generally healthy condition of the cotton textile industry, the discounts on distant months justify their purchase on any recessions.

ALLEGED INSULT TO MR. NAROTTAM.

COURT-MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS.

POONA, Jan. 4.

Company Quarter Master Sergeant Blatchford of Royal West Kent Regiment was tried by the District Court Martial to-day on charges of being drunk and using indecent language and gestures towards Mr. Narottamdas Morarjee, the Indian gentleman, who was in a 1st class railway carriage at the Poona Station on the night of 6th December last.

Major E. Binney, D.S.O., R.E., presided over the Court.

The accused was defended by Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir, Pleader. Evidence recorded was much the same as was given in a similar charge against Sergt. Whitborn of the same regiment a fortnight ago.

In the course of his cross-examination the complainant was asked why he had waited a quarter of an hour after hearing the filthy language before sending for a railway official. He replied that he was waiting for one to pass by. There was no heated argument about the right of occupying the compartment between the complainant and the accused when he complained to the Station Master. Sergt. Wade who was outside the compartment had remarked that he should not tell untruths. The case against Sergt. Byatt, the third accused, will be taken up to-morrow.—A. P.

BYE ELECTION FOR C. P. COUNCIL.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 4.

Vacancies having occurred in the C. P. Legislative Council owing to the resignations of the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe and R. M. Deshmukh in the East Berar non-Brahmin urban and Amraoti West non-Mahomedan rural constituencies respectively. His Excellency the Governor has called upon each of these constituencies to elect persons to represent them before the 5th February, the dates for the nomination of candidates, scrutiny of nominations and taking of polls being 16th January, 18th January and 1st February, respectively.—(A. P.)

BERAR SWARAJISTS TO MEET.

YEOTMAL, Janv. 4.

A general meeting of the Berar Swarajists is announced for Sunday, 10th January to be held at Yeotmal. Among the items for consideration are the resignations of their membership of Dr. Paranjpe, Barrister R. M. Deshmukh and a number of others. Prominent members have resigned from the Executive Committee. Mr. M. S. Aney, the erstwhile leader of the party, has resigned his membership of the party.

The election of office-bearers of the party is another important item on the Agenda. The meeting has been called in haste owing to the announcement in the C. P. "Gazette" of the dates for bye-elections for filling in the vacancies caused in the Provincial Legislature by the resignations of Hon. Mr. Tambe and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh.—A. P.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has been suffering from fever since his return from Cawnpore. He may not be able to attend the meeting of the Indian Sandhurst Committee for the first two or three days.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

WEDNESDAY, January 6.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

THURSDAY, January 7.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

FRIDAY, January 8.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

SATURDAY, January 9.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba)	
	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 3
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

SETH FATEHCHAND RAWALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

In the above free dispensary conducted by Dr. C. N. Pherwani the total number of patients treated in the month of December, 1925, was 1,914, of which 989 were males, 520 were females and 405 were children. The dispensary is open to all communities every-day at 10.30 to 1-30 at noon, and 5 to 7 p.m. in the evening.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s. s. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day (Tuesday), the 5th instant, instead of the 4th instant.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

The band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd January to 6 a.m. of the 4th idem:—

Small-pox 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 78; including 1 imported from Bhera Niza State. Total mortality this day last year was 115.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 24th ultimo left Aden at 7 p.m. on the 3rd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 8th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Shanghai Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here on the 6th idem.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of the 31st ultimo left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Devanha" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 5 p.m. on the 1st instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

MANGALORIANS' CIVICS' CLUB

On Sunday evening there was a fairly large gathering of Mangalorians including ladies at Belle View, Pali Bandra, to discuss a schema for organizing a Civics' Club. After some discussion the meeting resolved that a Club for the study and discussion of civic, economic, literary and political subjects, members not identifying themselves with any political party, should be set up in Bandra. Admission to the proposed institution will be confined to Mangalorians only. A provisional committee has been appointed to draft rules and place them before another meeting in February.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrives Bombay on Friday next by the s. s. "Razmak." His Highness is coming from Europe after a long absence from India.

NEW PRESIDENT OF MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Ballot held on Monday last for the election of the Chairman of the Association for 1926 resulted in the election of Mr. A. Geddis of Messrs. The Swan Mills Co., Ltd.

HELP OF ANONYMOUS LETTER

STORY OF MISSING NOTES.

How an anonymous letter to the Manager solved the mystery of the missing of a sum of Rs. 6,500 from the American Express Co., Ltd., was told in the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Ganpat Pandurang, an ex-peon in the American Express Co., Ltd., was charged with the theft of Rs. 6,500 in currency notes as a servant. Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

The prosecution story was that on November 2, one of the constituents of the Company Hotchand Mothumull came to the cashier Mr. P. V. Iyer and gave him Rs. 6,500 in currency notes in payment of a loan. The cashier kept the notes on the counter and was calculating the interest on the loan. A few minutes later when he came to the counter he found the notes missing. The cashier reported the matter to the Manager Mr. J. E. Bird, who lodged a complaint with the police. The police made inquiries in the case but no trace of the stolen notes could be found. On December 8, however, Mr. Bird received an anonymous letter accusing Ganpat Pandurang as the culprit and giving information of his whereabouts. With this letter as a clue the police arrested Ganpat Pandurang at Tardeo where he was staying. On searching his room Rs. 2,000 in cash and gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 544 were found. During the course of further inquiries it was found that Devoo Pandu, Ganpat's brother had also a hand in the crime. Devoo was traced to Sarvada in Chiplun Taluka and part of the property believed to be purchased from the stolen money and Rs. 1,800 were recovered.

Charged with theft the accused stated that he did not commit the offence but picked up the notes which were lying on the floor. He also admitted that he gave his brother and some of his friends to understand that he got the money in Goa lottery.

His Worship convicted the accused and in view of his youth sent him to Dharwar Juvenile Jail for one year.

Devoo Pandu was then charged with disposing of stolen property. But the charge was subsequently altered to one of criminal breach of trust in view of Ganpat's statement.

The accused admitted having made certain ornaments and payments out of the money given to him by his brother. But he was all the while under the impression that the money was obtained in Goa lottery, and all the purchases were made with Ganpat's consent.

His Worship acquitted the accused.

DR. SUKHIA'S APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has written the following letter, dated 17th December, 1925 to the Municipal Secretary:—"Since writing to you last about my inability to attend meetings of the Corporation owing to temporary illness I find that I will not be able to attend still for some time to come owing to the condition of my health and I have, therefore, to request that the Corporation will be pleased to grant me leave of absence from their meetings upto the end of March, 1926, if necessary."

LAST KING OF DELHI.

A BOMBAY PLAY-GROUND IN HIS MEMORY

A letter has been addressed to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Mr. Mirza Suleman Shah, grandson of the last King of Delhi stating that in October, 1923, the Corporation passed a resolution to the effect that the site of the reclaimed Nawab Tank at Mazagaon be turfed and converted into a recreation ground to be known by the name of "Nawab Ayaz Ali Baug" and that certain improvements should be carried out there; but although two years have elapsed since then no steps have so far been taken to carry into effect the above resolution. Mr. Mirza requests that due enquiries may be made in the matter.

GOWALIA TANK TRAM FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public will feel interested to know as to who fooled the press as regards the information that the matter of Gwalia Tank Arbitration was decided. As far as I know the arbitration has not begun as yet.

One expected the press to verify the information received. Telephone charges have not gone up as yet and surely No. 22337 if put to use would have shown that the information published by the press was baseless.

Perhaps some one interested in Tramway shares rushed the press. Result is that Tramway shares have gone up by a good bit.

Please publish this in interest of truth.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

TRAMWAY SHELTERS IN BOMBAY.

The report of the Tramways Committee of the Corporation regarding the provision of sheltered tramway stands at all important junctions on tramway lines, says the General Manager of the Tramways Company has reassured the Committee that the present financial state of the Company was such that they were not in a position to construct any more sheltered stands and that the provision of sheltered stands at Victoria Gardens, Lal Baug and Suparibaug Roads would be given preference as soon as their financial position was improved.

INDIAN INDEPENDENTS AND LIBERALS.

FAILURE OF COALITION EFFORTS.

The presence of the leaders of the All-India Liberal Party in Calcutta during the meetings of the Liberal Federation was taken advantage of by Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, who renewed his efforts in the direction of Coalition between Liberals and Independents, says the "Statesman." An invitation was issued to prominent members of the Liberal Party to meet at the house of Mr. B. Chakervarty, who is known to be the leader of the Independents of Bengal. Liberals responded to the invitation and almost all of them, including Sir Moropant Joshi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimman Lal Setalvad, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter and Mr. C. Y. Chintamoni, attended the Conference held at the house of Mr. Chakervarty. Views were freely exchanged at the first meeting on December 29, and though the deliberations lasted for over an hour-and-a-half, no definite understanding was arrived at.

The Liberals again went to Mr. Chakervarty's house on the following day, but of the Independents, not more than half a dozen including Messrs. Pal and Chakervarty were present. Casual remarks from the Independent group made it clear that they were opposed to a Coalition for fear of being defeated in the next General Election in case they were to disown the Swarajist creed of destruction openly.

Finding that the deliberations were not likely to produce any result Mr. P. N. Guha, on behalf of the Liberals, asked the Independents present if the members of the Bengal Legislative Council belonging to their party would support a resolution for the restoration of Dyarchy in Bengal in case such a resolution was moved in the next session of the Council in February next. He pointed out that the Liberals were pledged to work out the Reforms and as Dyarchy was an essential part of the present constitution, they were bound to support it, however strongly they may dislike the system. Any talk of Coalition, he observed, was of no use till the Independents were prepared to join hands with the Liberals over this question.

Mr. Nisith Chandra Sen, an Independent member of the Bengal Council, observed that in the absence of other members of the party in the Council no definite reply could be given.

Being pressed to give his personal opinion, Mr. Chakervarty said that he was not sure about the wisdom of pressing the Government to revive Dyarchy in Bengal at least during the present term of the Council.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamoni, general secretary to the Liberal Party, said that as the Independents were trying to sit on the fence over a question which forms the principal plank of the Liberal platform, no purpose would be served by their stay.

The Liberal Federation has appointed a committee consisting of Sir Moropant Joshi, President, Mr. C. Y. Chintamoni, Secretary, Sir Chiman Lal Setalvad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Sir Provash Chandra Mitter to discuss the proposal of Coalition with any other party if such a proposal comes from any direction.

INDIAN LADY'S SUCCESS.

Nawabzadi Ismat Khanum Mawlabaksh the daughter of Nawab Mawlabaksh Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. The Chief Minister of Bahawalpur State, who had been to England some two years ago to undergo medical training under the kind patronage of Her Excellency Lady Reading, has returned to India after successfully passing through all her examinations. She is the first Indian Lady to pass C.M.B. examination in London, and she will take charge of the Female wards of the Lady Reading hospital at Simla some time in spring.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board a public meeting will be held at the Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, Rajaram K. Vaidya, Damodardas Haridas, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, I. S. Patel, Saje Mahomed Haji and others will speak on "The Coming Municipal Elections." Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL.

Under the presidentship of Acharya P. C. Ray, a meeting of the voters of the Bhuleshwar Ward will be held at the Morarji Gocildas Hall, Cavel, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. J. C. Maitra and others will address the gathering.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OPENED BY GOVERNOR

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress was held on Monday at 6-30 p.m. in Sir C. J. Hall, Mr. Albert Howard presiding. The proceedings commenced with an "At Home" by the Principal and members of the staff of the Royal Institute of Science to the members of the Indian Science Congress at 5 p.m., when a large and distinguished gathering assembled for more than an hour for a friendly converse and partaking of light refreshment. The gathering then adjourned to Sir C. J. Hall, where H. E. the Governor of Bombay formally opened the proceedings of the Congress.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In his inaugural address the Governor said:—

It is my very pleasant duty to welcome you all to Bombay to attend the deliberations of the 13th annual meeting of your Congress, which takes such a very leading part in the scientific life of this great country. When I received your invitation to be present on this occasion I feared at first that I must deny myself this privilege and pleasure, because I was returning to Bombay on the day before the Congress was to be held. I am very glad, however, that I have found it possible to be present this afternoon, but I am sure you will excuse me if I do not attempt to deliver anything in the nature of an inaugural address, or to survey in any detail the wide field of scientific research in this country. I fear I cannot claim to be sufficiently versed in the recent developments of scientific research to offer any contribution to the discussions which will take place in this Congress. I am naturally more interested, as the great majority of the public must always be, in the results of scientific research, and in their practical application to the wants and necessities of the people of this great Presidency, and, at the present time, I am most intimately concerned with the development of the scientific study of agriculture, not only on account of its important bearing on the welfare of our agricultural population everywhere, but more particularly because of the great irrigation scheme which we now have in hand in Sind. The problem of successfully applying perennial irrigation to a large area part of which has been hitherto watered by the periodical inundation of the river, and the other part of which has been left uncultivated, is one of very great complexity, and I believe that your President in his address will direct your attention to certain broad aspects of this problem which have an important bearing, not only on the prosperity of the people of Sind, but, also, on the financial success of the scheme. We are endeavouring to do what we can to anticipate the problems which are sure to arise in Sind, by establishing an experimental station where all these questions can be studied by those whose training has best qualified them for this purpose, and I know that all our officers will be glad to take the fullest advantage of any helpful suggestions which may be made in the course of your discussions on the subjects of irrigation and agriculture.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS.

Another striking example of the application of science to our daily life with which we are all familiar is the electrification of the Railways in the neighbourhood of Bombay. It is just about a year ago since I opened the first section of the G. I. P. Railway to be operated by electricity, which was also the first railway electrification scheme in India, and this is only a comparatively small part of a wider development of electrical traction which we all hope will take place in the neighbourhood of Bombay. Here, again, I myself, and the public generally, are interested more in the results which have been achieved than in the methods by which these results have been reached, but I feel that we all owe a deep debt of gratitude to those scientists whose laborious work has made those results possible.

The supply of electricity to the Cotton Mills of Bombay is another phase of a similar development of the use of electrical power, and it is on the successful generation and transmission of electrical current for the purpose of supplying power to Bombay that the prosperity of our industries in this city must very largely depend. I have no doubt that the discussions which will take place in the Congress on matters connected with electricity will help to increase our knowledge of the best manner in which it can be used for practical purposes such as those to which I have referred. Many of you may think that in making these remarks, I have laid too much stress on practical results, and have left out of consideration the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, which, to the true scientist, must always be the higher aim. To this I would only reply that in a gathering so distinguished in the scientific world as the one I am now addressing, the higher ideals are not likely to be lost sight of, and it is left to us, who have no claim to soar to such heights, to remind our scientific friends of our wants and of the manner in which those high ideals which they so rightly seek can be utilised to advance the prosperity of industry or agriculture.

I should have been glad indeed had it been possible for me to remain and listen to the very interesting address which your President is now about to deliver, particularly as I believe, he will first of all direct your attention to the question of the application of science to agriculture, a matter in which, as I have said, both I and my Government are very deeply interested, but I feel sure you will realise that, as I returned to Bombay only yesterday, my time is very much occupied, and I regret therefore that it is not possible for me to listen to the presidential address, as I should have greatly liked to do. It will, I know, be found to be both interesting and suggestive, not only giving information, but indicating certain directions in which further investigation is required. This I take to be one of the principal objects of an annual meeting of scientists such as this; it gives an opportunity not only for collecting information already obtained, but for indicating the lines on which further research should be carried out. I have every confidence that under the able presidency of Mr. Howard, you will have many interesting papers read, and many interesting discussions on the most important scientific questions of the day, and I trust that this, the 13th annual meeting of the Indian Science Congress, will be a most successful one.

To all the delegates from other parts of India I desire to offer a very hearty welcome to this Presidency of Bombay and to this city, and I wish you all success in your deliberations.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President in the course of his speech dwelt at length on agriculture and its relation with science, irrigation and diseases of the plants, etc. Referring to an alternative to team work in agricultural investigation, he said:—

An alternative to team work in agricultural investigation is to so widen and deepen the training and post-graduate experience that the individual can successfully attack problems now attempted by the team. At first sight, such a suggestion is liable to be ridiculed and set aside as utterly impracticable. Nevertheless I am convinced that it is the direction in which progress is most likely to be made. In putting these ideas into practice however, we are at the outset confronted with a great difficulty. On the one hand, we have to train our future agricultural investigators in several sciences so that they can bring knowledge to bear on the problem in hand from several points of view. On the other hand, as knowledge accumulates there is so much to learn that men have to specialize in one branch of science in order to avoid too long a period of training. There are thus two opposing tendencies to be reconciled. Men who can integrate and who can apply several sciences to an art like agriculture are constantly needed for all kinds of applied work. To advance pure science the specialist is also essential. How far can these two different classes be trained together and at what point must they begin to follow different roads? This is a matter of organization of teaching in the Universities. It is one which needs the most careful thought and one which will have to be solved if we are to reap the full harvest from the application of science to industries. Up to the present, the application of science to agriculture, although successful in many instances, nevertheless has not always led to useful results. If only the training could be broadened and the right type of man with the ideal combination of knowledge and aptitude could be set to work on the problems of to-day, it ought to be possible to accomplish more in the next generation than has been achieved during the last hundred years. The problems have been defined and are before us awaiting solution. The scientific knowledge and the ability exist in the great republics of learning. In many cases the means for doing the work have been provided. What is needed is the happy union of all these factors—the trained investigator, the problem and the means.

The Congress then adjourned till to-day.

SHATRUNJAYA AND PALITANA

JAINS' PROTEST.

STATES' MOVE TO RAISE PILGRIM TAX.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

A dispute has arisen between the Jain community and Palitana State in Kathiawar. There are Jain temples on Shatrunjaya Hill in Palitana State and the State levies every year Rs. 15,000 as pilgrim tax from the Anandji Kalyanji which is a religious trust of the Jain community. As the period of contract expires in March the State proposes to increase the pilgrim tax to Rs. 1,20,000 or to levy Rs. 2 per pilgrim. The Anandji Kalyanji convened a meeting of the All-India Jain Sangha which is being held here for the last three days in Nagarsheth's Wada under the presidentship of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M.L.A. A number of resolutions were passed protesting against the attitude of the Palitana State towards the Jain community and calling upon the British Government to protect the rights of the Jain community enjoyed for centuries. A committee has been appointed to take the necessary action from time to time.—A.P.

TUTANKHAMEN COFFIN.

VALUE ESTIMATED AS £ 40,000.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Cairo.—Eight men were required to carry the coffin of Tutankhamen which was brought here from Luxor and is now in the Cairo Museum. The intrinsic gold value of the coffin is estimated at 40,000 sterling.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The death has occurred of G. H. Mair.—Reuter.

[The late Mr. G. H. Mair was born in 1887 and was a journalist. He was Asst. Director on the League of Nations Secretariat since 1919. He entered journalism in 1909 and joined editorial staff of the "Manchester Guardian." Then he served as Assistant Editor of the "Daily Chronicle."]

CONFERENCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL MASTERS.

Under the auspices of the Secondary School Masters' Union, Panchgani, the first Conference of the Secondary School Masters in the Satara District in (C. D.) will be held at Wai in the Dravid High on Sunday, the 10th instant.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

4th January, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.26
To-day's Opening Rate	19.45
Difference	+.19
To-day's Closing Rate	19.63
Difference	+37

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horuby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

4th January, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.05
To-day's Opening Rate	10.07
Difference	+.2
To-day's Closing Rate	10.14
Difference	+.9

Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 362-4-0
Khandi Closing Rate	Rs. 361-8-0

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INTER M. B. B. S. RESULTS.

CLASS I.

(in order of merit.)

A N De Quadros, G K Gokhale and D R Bharucha.

CLASS II.

S S Thakur, A M Abbasi, G N Ahmadi, B V Aroskar, R S Austin, K C Badliwalla, G A Bhagwat, S D Bilimoria, T D Chablani, R N Chafekar, D R Chaubal, H B Crasto, R P Dalal, H D Dastoor, R B D'Costa, R A Desai, S G Desai, H D'Souza, V R Fonseca, J K Gharpure, T N Jalundhwala, N G Jambudi, K S Jayakar, S M Joshi, J P Kabre, *P S Kapileshwarkar*, S B Kolatkar, S S Kudalkar, A A Kulkarni, H S Kulkarni, J N Mehta, V R Mirajkar, B S Nanjiani, G V Parikh, N V Patel, V P Patel, M G Patwardhan, *C J Pereira*, G A Rasal, S Rodrigues, D S Salpekar, P M Sangani, *I B Sen-ft*, M N Shah, D B Shirsat, A R Trivedi, S B Vahidy,

PASS.

A G Deshpande (exempted from Materia Medica); D R Jayakar, (exempted from Physiology and Materia Medica); D G Nadgonde (exempted from Physiology); N R Dhaneshwar, V V Jadhav, A M Kati, E S J. X. Lawrence, J V Mistry, A P Naik, *L B Paradkar*, C G Patel, G Pinto,

The following candidates who commenced their medical studies before June 1923, have passed in Anatomy and Physiology and are entitled to keep terms for the Final M.B.B.S. Examination:—9, 11, 19, 24, 31, 34, 40, 52, 63 64, 65, 66, 67 68 70 76, 77, 78, 81, 92, 93, 84, 88.

The Scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine and the Lady Reay Medical Scholarship:—To *Clare Jessie Pereira*.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

The strike fever has spread among Marconi Wireless Operators and the steamers coming into Bombay Harbour for the last few days are almost denuded of the wireless operators. It appears the Marconi Company after due notice have reduced the wages of their operators by 22s. 6d. per month from September last while the operators demand settling of their grievances in regard to Foreign Service allowance and stabilization of their position. As the wages are already cut without any settlement of the operators' grievances the latter have struck work the number having now reached to the figure of nearly 1,300. At present the strike is confined to the British ships and it is expected to continue till March next if no satisfactory settlement is arrived at. The reduction in wages of the operators working on the Indian coasts has not yet been effected and, therefore, they have not joined the strike but the ships coming from abroad are very much thinned down in their staff of wireless operators.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate remanded Mahibuksha Suleman a resident of Ranibennur into police custody on the application of Sub-Inspector Wanjara, C.I.D.

It is alleged that Mahibuksha kidnapped a young Jain girl, Laxmibai, from Bombay. The police were informed of the girl's disappearance from Bombay on July 25. The girl was traced by the police to a room in Sankli Street, which was in the occupation of Mahibuksha and Mahomed Esoofsha. When the police searched the room Mahomed who was there was arrested. It appears that Suleman kidnapped the girl had illicit intercourse with her and then left Bombay leaving her in charge of Mahomed. The police in the course of their inquiries ultimately traced Mahibuksha to Ranibennur from where he was brought down to Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1926.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The biggest event for Bombay in the New Year is the ensuing municipal election when rate-payers will exercise the privilege of returning their representatives for the next three years. Candidates are girding up their loins and we anticipate exciting contests in all the wards. Some candidates who propound their "personal merits" as the qualification for trust, have been heavy at it for the last twelve months. The stage of covert personal propaganda is however over, and electors who have a free hand will presently weigh the claims of individuals and parties Every elector retains his unfettered discretion until the list of candidates is published Manifestos, speeches and visits have their place, but the voter is bound to choose the best men in the panel; to imagine that he could pre-register his votes is about as sensible as a race-goer staking his credit before even the list of horses left-in has been published. In the last election, the tenant-voter assumed ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the city, and now he has another opportunity of betttering his record and sending representatives competent to protect his interests. To neglect the duty would be to strengthen the hands of those who oppose the demand for universal adult franchise championed by the Nationalist Party, and we would, therefore, appeal to every educated citizen to make the elections the dominant talk of the city and so complete the awakening of the constituencies. The Nationalist Party has published an exhaustive manifesto of its programme, and every intelligent rate-payer is entitled to obtain a like declaration from free-lance candidates who exalt their personal worth for the custodianship of the municipal conscience. One recommendation of the Nationalist manifesto is that it is clear, specific and enterprising, instead of being a tissue of vague generalisations and vaguer promises; it sets down in detail the object, the organisation and the concrete programme of the party. The days of blind-fold voting are over, and rate-payers have begun to shy at candidates who merely present credentials of their own eminence for the tribute of votes.

There are wise-acres who question the need of a party in civic affairs. With the executive entrenched in an impregnable position, we do require the practice of team-work in the advancement of civic amenities. The Nationalist party in the Corporation had humble beginnings, but during the tenure of the expiring body, it waxed strong and proved the advantages of combined action. Rate-payers cannot afford to leave all policy to the discretion of representatives who ought in advance to declare their intentions and methods of work. The value of a united party is indisputable. The Nationalist Party has put forward an exhaustive and unequivocal programme. After the turmoil of the elections a number of successful candidates may form a hotch-potch party, calling it "progressive" or "democratic" or "independent," but a party so fortuitously formed, will not possess the cohesion and consistency of a pre-designed party like the Nationalists who have already taken the public into their confidence. The Nationalists began as a company of ten members, but they are now a strong minority. Their present object is to capture at least 49 seats. If they succeed, they will be short of the effective minimum for executive control by 15 seats. The deficiency can be made good by enlisting the sympathy of coopted members and others; indeed such a margin of outside reliance may serve as a balance-wheel of discretion. Assuming a party and a policy are necessary, the Nationalists deserve support. Irrespective of race and creed, they have benefited the rate-payers by the reduction of expenditure and the restraint on taxation; the humble clerk in Fort and the workshop-apprentice at Matunga have equally benefited by the resistance of the Nationalist Party to the enhancement of the tram-fare. They have earned the right of further trust. Again if the rate-payers support Nationalists, each voter may rely upon not one representative but 49 representatives acting in concert on his behalf, whereas the support of unplaced non-descripts will not carry with it the advantage of such magnified effectiveness. The Nationalist Party has established the claim for sympathy for every rate-payer in Bombay and it is now the duty of the rate-payer to re-establish the credit of the Nationalist Party. There is a lull in the fermented enthusiasm of the people as compared with the temper of 1922. The success of Nationalists will depend upon the response of rate-payers. Not long ago, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras observed that the capture of local bodies was, if anything, more important than the seizure of majorities in the Legislative Councils. Though the sphere is smaller, the power of reform, in the full national sense, all the greater. As far as Bombay is concerned the record of the Nationalist Party suggests the certainty of disinterested workers getting the better of obsolescent tradition and converting the Bombay electorate into a body ancillary to national progress. We wish them success, but in doing so we urge upon them the necessity of restless propaganda in the next three weeks. The voters understand a solid, indivisible programme; not the device of fractionating votes, to oblige different suitors. The Nationalist Party has no right to be over-confident of sweeping victories if it is going to be idle. Success is the prize of exertion and we would advise the leaders so to infuse the spirit of unity in their campaign as to make the claim of the Nationalist unquestionable and paramount.

TRADE UNIONISTS IN CONFERENCE.

In his concise but eminently constructive address as president of the Second Bombay Trade Union Conference held last week-end at Parel, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad referred to the various grievances from which Bombay Labour suffers, and suggested remedies the application of which will only be brought about by a changed outlook on the part of Government and employers. The latter are fond of declaring that the changed outlook which betokens sympathy and a greater amount of interest in the habitat of the worker cannot be indulged in because of the paucity of funds. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad made a very pertinent suggestion with respect to this excuse particularly on the part of the millowners. Going into details about the abnormal profits which the textile industry in this city had made from 1917 to 1922, he regretted that they had been distributed amongst the shareholders, instead of a large part being held in reserve, so as to reduce the possibility of wage-cuts which mean starvation to the employees when lean years arrive for the industry. We cannot pretend to hope that the shareholders will fall in with this idea, human nature being what it is, and we would suggest to Labour leaders in Bombay that organisation on a better and wider scale of the ranks of all classes of employees will secure as a result of the demand for suitable legislation a contribution from the capitalist to schemes for Workmen's Insurance, and medical and other benefits. Organised Trade Union activity can agitate far more effectively for securing such legislation than individual protests and appeals. It is necessary that the voice of Labour should be heard in the legislature for direct participation in the passage of such legislation. The proper method for effective representation of workers will be the widening of the franchise, but, under the present franchise, so long as the employers enjoy the privilege of a special electorate, it is difficult to refuse the same right to Labour, which is naturally anxious to elect its own representatives to the local and central legislature, instead of depending on the mercies of nomination. The President of the Provincial Trade Union Conference condemned the system of fines to which Railwaymen and other employees are subject in India. Here again legislation alone can remedy the grievance. But legislation which will safeguard and promote the interests of Labour is very slow in maturing in this country, the authorities not having made up their minds as yet in what form legislation regarding arbitration in industrial disputes or the constitution of conciliation boards should be undertaken. If it is a question of preventing the possibility of organised Labour becoming politically conscious, officialdom is only too anxious to bring up the necessary legislation, but ameliorative help to Indian Labour by way of Statute will be conceded only when Trade Unionism in India becomes a vigorously active force. Leaders of Indian Labour should, we suggest, direct much greater energy than they have done hitherto in organising a larger number of stable Trade Unions in the country.

Notes of the Day.

Far Too Small An Army.

A piquant incident during the Locarn negotiations is related in the latest number of the "Europe Nouvelle." The delegates were discussing the conditions under which Germany should enter the League of Nations, when Dr. Luther made a strenuous attempt to bring the Belgian minister, M Vandervelde, to his side on the question of a member of the League like Germany being allowed too small an army for defence or for "participating in military sanctions." "What can we do with a small army of hundred thousand men?" asked Dr. Luther. "How can we resist an invasion with such a feeble force?" The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vandervelde, quietly remarked by way of reply "And you say that to us, Belgians!" The German Chancellor looked embarassed, and the delegates could not but carry their memories back to the days of the German invasion of Belgium, when that sturdy little nation fought just with hundred thousand men inch by inch the advancing German hordes. But Dr. Luther had the presence of mind to get out of the unpleasant situation by laughingly adding "Oh yes. You better than anybody else can appreciate how we are justified in our objection," and the incident closed.

The Cawnpore Congress: An Appreciation.

While the upholders of British vested interests in India inform us through their press that the Swarajists are leading India to disaster, it is gratifying to notice that Mr. George De Silva an ex-M.L.C. from Ceylon who attended the Cawnpore Congress gives some very appreciative impressions of the session to "Forward." He found the session at Cawnpore an orderly gathering. "It would impress a casual observer" he says "that this meant that the people were perfectly able to look after their own affair without an extraneous help." He characterises as a lie the assertion by interested parties that the agitation for Swaraj was confined to a handful of educated Indians. His experience at Cawnpore was quite different. As regards the "internecine struggle between Hindus and Muslims," which is advanced as the cause of India's unfitness for Swaraj, this observer from Ceylon remarks that "he noticed the best cordiality between the two communities although after all minor differences could always exist." But he did not fail to realise a remarkable gulf between the English and the Indians, and thinks that if England hesitates to grant "the long deferred right" of Indians, she will be putting greater obstacles to the solidarity of the Empire than exist at present.

Silly.

It is an old trick in political controversy to cover up want of argument by taking recort to mere ridicule of the opponent's case. The egregious attempt of the Sunday papers in England to belittle the Cawnpore Session of the Indian National Congress in affecting to attach not much importance to its main resolution can strike us in India as only a silly exhibition of the want of accurate perspective. The "Observer" criticises the Swarajists on the untenable ground that they demanded "an instant compliance from Government of their proposals." As a matter of fact the political leaders of India in the "Reformed" legislatures whom Lord Balfour once complimented on their "considerable parliamentary ingenuity" have exercised no small degree of patience in requesting the Government to examine with sympathy the proposals to accelerate the revision of the Reforms, a revision which can proceed only with the abolition of Dyarchy. Again and again Pundit Motilal Nehru has declared that he is ready to co-operate, if the Government shows the right spirit. To cavil then at the repeated declaration of the Indian National Congress that no course except that of civil disobedience will be left open to it if the Assembly's demand still remains unheeded is the height of hypocrisy particularly for journals in England, where the refusal to pay unjust taxes, and to obey arbitrary executive decrees have been declared over and over again absolutely constitutional.

The Realists.

English journals are now anxious to pat the Jaykar-Kelkar group on the back, and shower upon them encomiums of praise as the only political realists in India. To the "Sunday Times" the resolutions of the Congress, which contain political conclusions with which the vast majority of Indian opinion agrees are "mere sound and fury," but it forgets that politically-minded India is now thoroughly accustomed to the familiar sight of finding the "Times" and other organs of the Capitalist Press in England, the Press which mouths the news of the administrative classes whom the Capitalists employ, always against any liberalising process in the machinery of Indian Government. That press searches in vain for "unsolicited testimonials" for Dyarchy, and can pretend to find them, shutting its eyes to the public statements of Indian ex-Ministers, only in the hymns of hate of the Non-Brahmin against Brahmin, and the communal concern for the loaves and fishes of office on behalf of a section of the Muslims. But the British electorate ought to realise that the successors of C. R. Das are as anxious to-day as he was at Faridpur for honourable co-operation. They are however not going to pursue a policy of weak-kneed subterfuge like the Responsive Co-operationists, if only because British officialdom in India still remains adamant and confident of further essays in divide and rule.

Indian Women's University.

When nine years ago Prof. Karve founded a university for women with the special object of popularising both higher and secondary education among women with courses suited to their special needs in life and taught through the medium of the vernacular, even his best friends were sceptical about what they regarded as a bold but interesting experiment. But Prof. Karve pressed forward in his quiet but firm faith and to-day the university has passed the experimental stage and is recognised as an established fact. In the college and the ten secondary schools affiliated to it there are over 900 students receiving instruction; and the number has been steadily increasing. Government, too, somewhat distrustful at first of the 'experiment' have now come to realise the value of the university's work and have begun to give unconditional grants to several schools affiliated to the university and exclusively teaching its curriculum. The financial position of the university may be said to be in a somewhat tantalising condition. The university has obtained a munificent donation from the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey; but, according to the terms of the donation, the university is entitled to the corpus only after it has collected on its own account a certain stipulated sum, the university getting till then only the interest. Before, however, any attempt could be made to collect that sum the university had to raise a loan of rupees one lakh for urgent needs. After extraordinary efforts to collect funds in various districts, approaching not less than a thousand persons and welcoming the smallest contributions of even less than a rupee, Prof. Karve could collect last year only Rs. 25,000 towards the repayment of the loan. In view of the invaluable and recognized services of the university in the cause of women's education, we would earnestly appeal to the public to lighten the burden of Prof. Karve and his co-workers by sending voluntary contributions to the university so as to enable it to pay off its loan and claim the corpus of the Thakersey donation.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

BUREAUCRATIC PLATITUDES.

(By DAVID S. ERULKAR.)

I.

The Railway Conference held its sessions at Simla on the 8th of October last and as usual at such meetings, we were treated to any amount of platitudes and argument that will not hold water on closer examination. Mr. Lloyd Jones in his opening speech as the President dealt in his own way with various railway matters of public interest, which I propose to examine here one by one.

Rates Simplification.

Mr. Lloyd Jones uttered a warning against rates simplification because he said "in their efforts to simplify rates the railways may restrict their freedom to quote rates suited to particular conditions." If by rates simplification Mr. Lloyd Jones merely meant the establishment of one rate system all over the country involving the same basis for fixing rates irrespective of varying conditions, one can agree with him, but there are other ways in which the existing railway rates system in this country can be simplified to the best advantage of the public, and without adversely affecting the Government revenue from the railways. As at present, although the railways belong to the Government, the transport charges for internal traffic—except for coal—carried over two separate lines of railways have to be calculated afresh at the junction of the on-carrying railway. Let us suppose that the goods are sent over two separate railway lines to a distance of say 900 miles made up of 450 miles on the originating railway and 450 miles on the on-carrying railway. The rate we shall assume on the originating railway to be 1/3 pie per mile per maund for the first 300 miles and something less say 1/6 pie per maund per mile for the next three hundred miles. But under the present conditions as soon as the originating railway hands over the traffic to the on-carrying line, the rate at the junction for the balance of the journey, 450 miles in the instance we have taken, will be calculated again at 1/3 pie per mile per maund because the on-carrying railway does not allow for or take into consideration the distance travelled by the traffic on any but its own system. Particularly in this country as in America, long distance traffic has got to be catered for. In America the principle of through rate system on two different railways is accepted although such railways may belong to different companies. But in this country where the ownership is the same, the public continue to be burdened with a higher basis of rates repeated at the point where the railway on which the traffic originates hands it over to another to be carried to the destination. The acceptance of this practice of low rates on through distance traffic will tend to increase the internal traffic, and thereby increase the railway revenue to the Government. It would also mean substantial reduction in transport charges to the public. Even as far back as 1891 it was ascertained and accepted by the Government that lower rates over longer distances were justifiable and that on the whole such rates were sufficiently paying. This applies with equal force to passenger rates where the capacity of the public to pay has been, with the rise in fares, taxed to its utmost. The trouble is aggravated by the current practice of recalculating afresh the fares payable at each junction instead of giving the travelling public the advantage of the through distance. In consequence of this and because the third class railway fares, both in local and through booking have been enhanced excepting on the B. N. and W. Railway, the travelling capacity of the public in this country is considerably retarded if not curtailed restricting any increase in the number of passenger miles, though the revenues from fares are artificially increased by over taxing the fare paying capacity of the public. But this revenue could be more advantageously increased without burdening the travelling public if fares beyond the present travelling limit are reduced for distances above 50 miles or so both in local or through bookings. It may be pointed out that the average travelling capacity of passengers in India has remained stationary in the neighbourhood of 36 miles, because of the unsympathetic attitude of the railways. It is high time that the railways were made to provide more extended accommodation for third class passengers and to reduce the third class fares particularly for long distances rather than divert their attention and spend the poor tax-payers' money to cater for the luxuries of the unremunerative European and American tourists and by organising a publicity department in England in order to attract tourists as proposed. But although the Government as stated above accepted the principle of low scale of rates over through distance applying over two or more railways and although the late Sir Thomas Robertson, the first Special Railway Commissioner for India, expressed himself very strongly and clearly in favour of the application of through scale rates, the interests of individual railways have weighed largely with the Government in keeping away from the Indian public the advantages of adopting the proposed system.

No doubt there are through lump sum rates quoted over two or more railways for general merchandise, but if one were to examine these more closely, it would be found that the same apply mainly to and from the ports or at points where the railways have to contend against water or other competition and such through lump sum rates are persisted in even though they be non-paying regardless of the fact the traffic concerned would be more advantageously carried at least for a greater part of the distance by river or sea route. Whereas long distance traffic to ports from the interior or at the competitive points, particularly in competition with the water route, is allowed particularly cheap through and local rates with a view to encourage external tra-

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RETURN THE NATIONALISTS!

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CARRY OUT BEHESTS OF RATE-PAYERS.

PARTY'S MANIFESTO : VIGOROUS PROGRAMME.

The Congress Nationalist Municipal Party has issued the election manifesto of its Party candidates for the ensuing elections.

The Party proposes to put forth the following programme of work during the next three years in the new Corporation which will come into existence in April 1926.

(1) Revision of the constitution of the Corporation by making it a wholly elected body on the basis of universal adult suffrage and proportional representation.

(2) Referendum on any question of vital importance and also the introduction of the right of recall of a member under certain circumstances.

(3) Municipalisation of public services.

(4) Grant of complete autonomy to the Corporation in the affairs of the city.

(5) Retrenchment combined with efficiency.

(6) Closest scrutiny of Land Acquisition Schemes.

(7) Immediate introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education throughout the city.

(8) Introduction of Hindi (Hindustani) as a compulsory language in higher vernacular standards.

(9) Total prohibition of liquor.

(10) Working out of the Constructive Programme of the Congress generally so far as it is applicable to the civic administration of the city.

(11) Redistribution of seats in proportion to the population of the wards.

(12) Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE.

The Party stands for universal adult suffrage and a wholly elected Corporation. The amended Act under which the next election will be held in January 1926 is some improvement on the Act of 1888 and its numerous amendments. Nevertheless it is still full of anomalies and gives recognition to the representation of class interests which should have no place in any progressive civic administration. Municipalities are not charged with the responsibility for the protection of property or the rights of property. That is the work of the civil police. The civic responsibilities of a place are the protection of the life, health and sanitation of its inhabitants and the increasing supply of as many amenities of life as possible. In these things every citizen has an equal right and an equal interest. To have any particular franchise representing any class or race is to perpetuate an antiquated system wholly out of place in any democratic constitution. The franchise must also be extended to every adult, male and female, so that the Corporation might become truly representative of all sections of the population.

Under the prevailing system of election the minority have very little chance of representation in the Corporation unless they are sufficiently influential. It is therefore necessary that the system of election which can give to minorities representation in accordance with their numbers should be introduced. The only system known hitherto and tried with a fairly good amount of success in other countries is the system of proportional representation. It will be our endeavour to have this system introduced for election to the Corporation.

If proportional representation is intended to secure a representation to the minorities in the Corporation in accordance with their numbers, the referendum is intended to maintain the representatives under the constant control of their electors.

It will be our duty to endeavour to have the Act amended to introduce this practice.

A more important amendment of the act which we propose to advocate is what is known as the right of recall. This right gives power to the electors of any ward to withdraw their representative from the office before the expiration of his elective term.

In this city water service is already municipalised. The Party further demands the municipalisation of other services such as gas, electricity, tramcars and telephone. The municipal ownership of gas works and tramcars is practically the rule in most countries of Europe, and in Great Britain even the street railways in many places have been municipalised.

POWERS OF THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation to-day is not the mistress of its own house. We cannot appoint the Commissioner, but the Government obligingly appoints him for us and we cannot say, 'no.' The Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Executive Engineer, the Hydraulic Engineer and the Health Officer are to be appointed by us but are subject to the confirmation of Government. The power of rule-making is also subject to the veto of Government. The Commissioner himself although he is our paid servant is in many respects virtually our master. The Congress Nationalist Party will not rest content until all powers of appointment and dismissal, all promotions, etc., are under the full control of the Corporation without any official interference at all.

The civic administration of a city with nearly 1 1/4 millions of population and over three crores of revenue cannot be efficiently carried on by a meeting of the general body twice a week except with the help of executive committees of the Corporation which will watch and scrutinize that administration from day to day. These committees must be statutory charged with specific duties and armed with the necessary powers. The party will work for a change in the Act so as to secure to the Corporation the right of appointing such committees. The beginning that has been made by recent amendment of the Act does not go far enough.

As already stated, a beginning has been made in the matter of free and compulsory primary education in F. and G. wards and if the Party secures the necessary majority at the polls, it would not hesitate to make it free and compulsory in all the other wards without any avoidable delay.

In order to promote the use of Hindi (Hindustani) as a lingua franca in India, the party will try and make Hindi compulsory in the higher standards of the Primary Schools Curricula.

Total prohibition of liquor is the declared policy of the party. As a first step towards it the party will attempt to introduce the system of local option. Educative propaganda against liquor should be conducted and financed by the Corporation and liberal grants should be given to Associations doing temperance work.

MONDAY MOST UNSUITABLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very strange that inspite of the general feeling of the people and also the Corporation's resolution regarding the Election Day to be fixed on Sunday or a holiday or a convenient day, the Commissioner and the Committee have thought it fit to chose Monday the 1st February 1926 for the purpose which on the face of it is the most inconvenient day for the middle class people.

Even a child can say that among all the week days Monday—following the Saturday and Sunday is inconvenient and unsuitable to get permission for a full or a partial holiday owing to the accumulation of work on the two previous days. In addition to these difficulties the date fixed being the 1st of the month and consequently a pay day will be found still more unsuitable for the middle class people to attend. The result is obvious. The non-Nationalists, the pro-Government and the independent candidates who depend more on illiterate merchant class will have a clear advantage over the Nationalists who will mostly depend upon the literate and office-going voters. Whether this date which evidently causes an unfair voting was chosen deliberately or otherwise, I do not know, but if the Commissioner and the Committee are really serious to have just, fair and equitable Ward elections, they must fix a convenient day and preferably—Sunday or a holiday.

I learn that Saturday which was recommended by the Corporatoin was not settled on account of it being objected to by the Jew community on religious grounds. These religious grounds are fortunately going to help the race-going people.

I am sure that no Jew or Christian does ever remain inactive on Saturday or Sunday and these two days are made full use of by the respective communities for their household purposes. Whatever it be, may I recommend to the Committee and the Commissioner to "fix Sunday the 31st January 1926" which is the most convenient day for all its intents and purposes, or in case this is absolutely impossible, Thursday, the 4th February as an alternative.

I learn with pleasure that Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe has already sent a protest letter and is going to attempt to change the date. I hope all people will agree with him and the Commissioner will take this letter as an endorsement to his letter and change the date accordingly.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. CHAUBAL.

Dadar, Dec. 31st.

MR. JOSEPH'S CANDIDATURE.

A SUPREME OPPORTUNITY FOR SOUTH INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The candidature of Mr. Pothan Joseph to the ensuing Municipal Elections from "F" Ward has, indeed, thrown a supremely auspicious opportunity before the residents of that ward especially South Indians for the utilisation of their votes to the best advantage to themselves and also to their coming generation. It is a pretty long time since the inflow into this city of South Indians has begun, and this slow but steady migration for the past, say, two decades, together with our usefulness as "pucca" contributors to this City's wealth and prosperity, by way of deligent, tireless and faithful service to our employers, has at last made us a permanent and integral part of the huge cosmopolitan population of Bombay. And yet the social disabilities and civic wants under which we are labouring in this—what one can rightly call—adopted home of ours are simply too numerous and too well-known. For this miserable condition undoubtedly, we, as a class, have only to thank our predecessors for the callous

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SHOCKING RAILWAY TRAGEDY

LORRY SMASHED TO PIECES.

PATIALA MAHARANI'S COUSIN'S DEATH.

KALKA, Jan. 3.

A distressing accident occurred yesterday at the level crossing near Chuki 123 on the Kalka-Ambala Railway. Five cars and a closed lorry were proceeding from the Maharajah of Patiala's camp at Pinjare back to Patiala at 11-30 a.m. Two cars had safely passed the level crossing but as the lorry endeavoured to cross the line the driver found the gate on the far side closed and before the lorry could be backed the train crashed into it. The engine's cowcatcher was smashed and the lorry was smashed to matchwood. Of its nine female occupants including two cousins of Her Highness the Maharani six died on the spot. One died in the hospital five hours later. Two remain in a precarious condition. The first corpse was found about fifteen yards from the gate and the sixth about 140 yards alonb the line. The driver of the lorry was injured but the attendant accompanying him escaped. The passengers in the train assert that the train being half an hour late was running at a high speed endeavouring to make up the lost time.—A. P.

LABOUR MANIFESTO ON INDIA

STIR IN LONDON.

A special cable dated Dec. 30, from the London correspondent of "Forward" says:—

The manifesto cabled to "Forward" last week has aroused very considerable interest here. It has been quoted in practically all the leading newspapers. In particular the "Morning Post" has given it great prominence under the heading "Stirring up strife in India." This paper also devotes a leading article to an attack on the manifesto and on the comments of the "Daily Herald" cabled the other day.

RUMANIAN CROWN PRINCE'S ATTACHMENT.

YOUNGER PRINCE'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—That his brother has decided to sacrifice his claim to the throne for romantic reasons was mentioned as a possibility by Prince Nicholas, younger brother of the Rumanian Crown Prince. In the course of an interview, Pince Nicholas pointed out that his brother Carol was deeply enamoured of his first wife Zizi Lambrino and "there is nothing remarkable in his foregoing his claim to the crown under such circumstances." Prince Nicolas denied the report that his sister-in-law was suffering from a serious eye trouble. She was merely short-sighted. He ridiculed the idea that Prince Carol's action was the result of a plot and a conspiracy against him. He did not know Prince Carol's whereabouts but he believed he was in Italy. Prince Nicholas said that the Crown Council had decided that he would become the Regent if Michael mentioned on the 31st December became King before he was twenty-one.

Prince Nicholas who is lieutenant in the British Navy is due in London on the 8th January. He goes to Bucharest on leave and then rejoins his ship.—Reuter.

A CHILLY RECEPTION.

RUSHDI BEY BACK HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says that Rushdi Bey had a very chilly reception from the public and the National Assembly on his return to Angora from Europe, apparently, due to his failure to overcome the difficulties with regard to the Mosul problem. The Assembly did not appear to be particularly enthusiastic with his eulogy of the Turco-Soviet Treaty.—Reuter.

ITALIAN QUEEN MOTHER DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Rome.—The Queen Mother Margherita is dead.

Rome.—Queen Margherita is dying at Bordighera and Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Italy have departed thither.—Reuter.

HEAVY LOSS OF RIFFI.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

With the failure of Mr. Canning's mission, the news of further setbacks to Riffi is contained in a Paris message which says that according to a communique from Rabat tribes who submitted to France were violently attacked by the Riffi along Wergha but counter-attacks supported by the French artillery inflicted a heavy loss on the Riffi including the famous warrior Kaid Ali Auch killed and that further East French captured two guns.—Reuter.

Khartoum.—Mr. Cobham has arrived at Mongalla, 150 miles North of Uganda border. Reuter's Special.

LALAJI ON STRUGGLE AHEAD

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AS A LAST WEAPON.

DANGERS OF ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

On the last day of the Congress Session at Cawnpore Lala Lajpatrai supporting Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution on the political programme of the Congress, made the following speech:—

I have come here to oppose the amendment No. 1 on the agenda which requires you to delete that portion of the preamble relating to civil disobedience which says that we realise we are not ready to-day for civil disobedience. But before I proceed to give my reasons for my opposition I want to make a few observations on the resolution as a whole wherein I propose to make my position clear. I promise that in doing so I will make no mental reservations, and state my opinions and beliefs as exactly as I entertain them to-day.

Our position to-day is that we abhor co-operation, but we find ourselves unfit for non-cooperation. We co-operated with the Government more or less all our lives and found out that all our efforts to be reconciled to the Government machinery without abandoning our principles or our desire for freedom resulted in the Jullianwala Bagh at home and the Treaty of Sevres abroad. We found that no amount of profession of loyalty, no amount of desire for friendship with Great Britain and no amount of sacrifices in the cause of the latter had or were likely to make any appreciable impression on England. While the British statesmen were prepared to make small concessions to keep us contented and were to a certain extent anxious to ensure the prosperity of our people, they would not tolerate any serious attempts on our part to have the system of Government so changed as to substantially reduce their authority and power and make us masters of our own home. In that mental condition we resolved on non-cooperation without properly calculating our strength and to some extent underestimating the strength of the Government. We failed to recognise that while non-cooperation may be a complete reply to violence on the part of the Government it would not be a match for its resources of diplomacy, and cunning to so divide and sub-divide us as to make our situation almost hopeless. I believe with Mahatma Gandhi that the principles of non-cooperation are based on eternal truth, but I also believe that the best of will and even the greatest sacrifice on the part of those engaged in the conflict cannot possibly cope with the machination of the Government bent on breaking us into pieces by the counter-efforts of our own countrymen. The situation is practically this, as I stated earlier, that, while we still possess the mentality of non-cooperation, while the spirit of defiance and resistance of Governmental authority engendered by the non-cooperation campaign has not completely died out and has not lost its sway over our minds, we are compelled by our helplessness to lean towards trying co-operation once more. I beg your pardon, it is not our leaning towards co-operation, but rather it is our desire to find something which will save us from further disintegration and dissolution through the efforts of those who have entered into alliances with Government for personal or communal reasons. The truth is that we are not in a position to think out clearly a path which we can pronounce with confidence to be the one right path to be followed by us. For about two years I have been rather politically inactive and have been insistently and persistently questioned as to the exact political programme which it is best for the country to follow. Since my election to the Legislative Assembly the demand has become even more insistant and rightly too. I have evaded a definite reply to it not because I did not want to reply, but because I did not clearly see my way as to what the reply was to be. I have been charged with failure to give the proper lead and to make my position clear, but as I said before the truth is that I hate to give a dubious lead and I hate to say things about the desirability of which I am not clear. When the draft of this resolution was first put into my hands the following points struck my mind and appealed to my sympathy.

PREPARATION FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Firstly, that while the resolution recognises that civil disobedience is the only effective weapon for achieving our freedom and that it must be, from the very nature of things, a weapon of last resort to be tried when everything else has failed, it goes on to give a clear and unambiguous pronouncement that we are not to-day ready for it. This last pronouncement is necessary, in my opinion, to discourage all wild talk about direct action which is more often than necessary indulged in by young enthusiasts who neither see the premises which must precede or the consequences which must follow. The circumstances which induced Mahatma Gandhi to abandon civil disobedience at Bardoli have not changed for the better even to the smallest extent. If anything, they have become worse, perhaps much worse. I cannot help admiring those young men who in spite of their past experience have still the courage to talk of civil disobedience, but the fact is that it is their heart that leads them that way, not their heads. In the political sufferers' and other meetings they mournfully dilate on the sufferings they have

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MAHATMAJI—THE ONLY FORCE.

MESSAGE OF CAWNPORE.

ISSUES CLARIFIED: TWO WINGS UNITE.

IMPORTANCE OF KHADI: NECESSITY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"The Message of the Cawnpore Congress" was the subject of lectures delivered under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta by Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Mr. Wamanrao Joshi.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that the Cawnpore Congress was a complete success both from the point of view of enthusiasm and national progress. At Gaya they had the painful duty of parting company with their No-changer friends, but after two years of cleavage they breached the differences and once more united thanks mainly to the exertions of Gandhiji and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Civil Disobedience had been accepted as a need of getting Swaraj.

Mr. Jamnadas then dwelt upon what the Swarajists meant to do if their demand was refused by the Government. Everybody had declared the Reform Act unworkable, but they proposed to give a last chance to Government. But once that was refused, 400 Swarajist members would vacate their seats and busy themselves with educating the public and preparing for civil disobedience.

Mr. Jamnadas then requested Mr. Gangadhar Rao to address the meeting.

A RAY OF HOPE.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande said that he was engaged all these years in making Khaddar popular amongst the villagers since the Nagpur Congress. But it must be maintained that after the Cawnpore Congress he was actuated to speak and he felt a ray of hope in the political movement. The very fact that that evening he was speaking under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was a proof positive of the same fact. That change spoke eloquently the message of the last Congress. In the recent past he and Mr. Mehta had their differences and it was impossible to come together as their avenues of work were so

The main resolution adopted by the Cawnpore Congress had again made them aware of the fact that there was a third party who was interested in keeping them in eternal slavery and that the enemy required to be fought. That fact had been clearly brought forward by the Cawnpore Congress. The Cawnpore Congress brought these two wings together and they again resolved to fight the common enemy. There was enthusiasm throughout the deliberations of the last Congress. The Cawnpore Congress once again made them think of the real strength and importance of the premier national institution. Though attempts had been made to ridicule Mahatmaji by some persons and though innumerable attempts had been tried to dethrone Mahatmaji from the leadership of India, the Cawnpore Congress once again reaffirmed its confidence in Mahatmaji. Mahatma Gandhi had once again been installed as the leader of advanced political thought. The one impression he carried from Cawnpore was that Mahatmaji was the only force in the political life of the country. Whether it was Madan Mohan Malaviya or Pandit Nehru or any other man who wanted to carry the majority with him always swore by Gandhiji. That was a proof that Gandhi had come to stay a powerful force in the politics of the land. There was a time when it appeared that Gandhiji had ceased to be a force in politics. Even Gandhiji admitted that to the speaker when he made the surrender of giving the power of attorney to the Swarajists as he thought that though the mass was behind him, the leaders had deserted him.

ISSUES CLARIFIED.

But that was all changed and the Cawnpore Congress by accepting the main resolution had clarified the issues. The two wings of the Congress—the Swarajists and the No-changers had agreed upon the essentials. The importance of Khaddar and the necessity of civil disobedience had been accepted by the Swarajists. This acceptance by the Swarajists gave the No-changers heart that after all their fellow-collegues had veered round and agreed to help them in Khaddar movement.

Proceeding Mr. Deshpande said that there was nothing like Khaddar movement in going to the hearts of the villagers. They in Bombay might not understand the potentialities of Khaddar as a political weapon. But his experience convinced him that the villagers had no love to hear their political harangues and much less did they concern their well-being. Looking from that point, the Swarajists would have to devote more time to the Khaddar movement and then try to be in touch with the masses.

Continuing Mr. Deshpande said as a No-changer he did not believe in either the Swarajist programme or that of the Responsive Co-operationists. But between the two he chose the former for there were more points of contact between them two, not that he doubted the honesty of the Responsive Co-operationists. They were told by their friend, Dr. Munje, that the Maharashtrian, were great diplomats and exponents of Chanakaya philosophy. Well, he did not dispute that claim. But he personally believed that their method was not going to put a spoke in the wheel of Government machinery, but instead would for some time retard their national progress.

Concluding Mr. Deshpande once again exhorted the people to work for Khaddar movement as it was a political weapon of the first magnitude, quite apart from its economical or moral values.

TWO MENTALITIES.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi in a forceful speech full of witty anecdotes and similes, laid stress on the necessity of having a revolutionary mentality as a preliminary step to the declaration of civil disobedience. The whole problem in India was that there were two kinds of mentalities amongst them. One set was influenced by a slave mentality and tried to ape the manners and methods of their Western masters even in the attempt to win Swaraj for India. They had ceased to think for themselves. The other set of men knew that India had a glorious past to be proud of and looked forward to have a still better future for their country. They wanted to think for themselves and to win Swaraj for their country that would make her free to shape her destinies according to her heart and yet to preserve her individuality and characteristic culture. This difference of looking at things was at the root of all the bickerings and quarrels they had amongst their political parties whether it was the No-changers and the Swarajists or between the Swarajists and the Responsive Co-operationists. It was Lokmanya Tilak who started the process of thinking for himself in the terms of a true son of India, who desired to see his Motherland live in the polity of nations of the world as a progressive and advanced nation with a distinctive message of her own to give to the world. That process of thinking was given a definite and practical shape by the N.-C.-O. movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. The N.-C.-O. movement was a movement to assert India's individuality and declared once for all that India was not prepared to go abegging for winning her Swaraj. The N.-C.-O. movement was a touch-stone of their sincerity and patriotism. The one condition preliminary to the campaign was the revolutionary mentality and the readiness to suffer and sacrifice everything at the altar of freedom. They must drive away from their mind the idea that the English dominated in their country. To develop that mentality they must be prepared to undergo all sorts of hardships for the British would not be foolish enough to live them alone. When they would have such spirited men who refused to accept British domination, that day they would surely have Swaraj. Personally he was confident that such a day was sure to dawn in India.

Their Swarajist friends had given an ultimatum to Government that if their minimum demand was refused, they would go back to the country and prepare for civil disobedience. Well, there was no need for that step. Why wait for an additional insult asked the speaker. If they were really in a fighting mood backed up with determination to sacrifice all thousand and one excuses and real grievances could be had for declaring civil disobedience. That reminded him of the funny anecdote of Lok Tilak who maintained that in his time every man in Poona had the potentialities of Nana Phadnavis with a scheme of Swaraj in his pocket but the tragedy was there was no Peshwa to fight with.

THOSE DELUDED RESPONSIVISTS!

Mr. Wamanrao emphasised once more the need of a revolutionary mentality and the courage of one's conviction.

Speaking of the Responsive Co-operationists who thought of boarding the lion in his own den by accepting offices, Mr. Wamanrao said it was an euphemism for the capacity to receive kicks from the foreign masters who wanted to perpetuate their slavery. Mr. N. C. Kelkar had told them that Government feared them more than the bomb-throwers. It was either a bluff or a delusion for the British were too shrewd to allow the ministers to work for freedom.

In conclusion Mr. Joshi pitied these deluded countrymen of his and exhorted the audience to stand on their own legs and develop that frame of mind that made for civil disobedience. In so far as the Swarajists had pledged to civil disobedience they had his support.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in rounding off the proceedings thanked the speakers for their eloquent enunciation of civil disobedience and what it stood for. As for Swarajists he was prepared to give a promise that one and all would stand by the resolution passed by the Congress and were prepared to undergo all the rigours of jail-life.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE

ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY.

APPROVERS' STORY.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistarate, Lucknow, commenced to-day the recording of evidence in what is locally known as the Kakori Train Dacoity and Conspiracy Case in which 27 persons are charged with alleged criminal consiracy to wage war against the King-Emperor. The accused are (1) Ramprasad, (2) Raminath Pandey, (3) Roshan Singh, (4) Har Govind, (5) Premkishan Khanna, (6) Banarsilal, (7) Indubhusan Mittra, (8) Vishnusaran Dublis, (9) S. C. Bhattacharya, (10) M. N. Gupta, (11) Damodar Swarup, (12) Rajkumar Sinha, (13) R. N. Lahiri, (14) Jotishankar, Dixit, (15) Govinda Kar, (16) Birbhadra, (17) Ramdularey, (18) S. N. Biswas, (19) Sachin Sanyal, (20) K. K. Khattri, (21) Jogesh Chatterjee, (22) B. N. Sanyal, (23) Banwarilal, (24) Pranabesh Chatterjee, (25) S. N. Bakshi, (26) Asfaqullah and (27) C. S. Azad. Of these men the last three are absconding.

BAIL APPLICATIONS.

Before the regular proceedings commenced to-day, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, counsel for defence, presented two applications for bail on behalf of Jotishankar Dixit and Rajkumar Sinha. Jotishankar, who was granted bail till to-day had an attack of pneumonia after his arrest. In view of the fact that he had not yet fully recovered from the effects of pneumonia the Special Magistrate directed that he should remain on bail till further orders. Rajkumar Sinha, who is at present in custody, recently lost his father who died at Cawnpore on 22nd December last. Rajkumar being the eldest son, his counsel applied for his release on bail to enable him to perform the "Shradh" ceremony (funeral rights and ceremonies) of his father. Orders will be passed on his application to-morrow.

The Court room was full of visitors today, when Banarsilal who had turned approver appeared to give his evidence. Amongst the visitors were Pandit Jahwarlal Nehru and a number of Swarajist members of the local Legislative Council. Accused were brought into court in fetters. Pandit Jagat Narain, assisted by Mr. H. S. Gupta, and Mr. Khairat Nabi, appeared on behalf of the Crown and Pandit Harkar Nath Misra, Pandit Gurindhallan Pant, Mr. Ajit Prasad and Babu Mohanlal Saxena appeared on behalf of accused.

Banarsilal (27 years) of Shahjehanpur in his evidence stated that on the death of his father he came into possession of cash and property worth about a lakh and a half, a big portion of which he squandered on attaining age. When the Non-Cooperation movement was started he gave up his evil habits, and began to work for the National Congress. Later on he became secretary of the Shahjehanpur Congress Committee. Witness knew Ramprasad (one of the accused whom he pointed out), and was well acquainted with Asfaqullah. Proceeding, witness said he went to the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921 in company of Ramprasad and Asfaq. Ramprasad and Asfaq very frequently expressed the view before him that little good could come out of the Non-Violent Non-Cooperation and that India could not be freed except by violent methods. Ramprasad often gave witness books to read. Along with Ramprasad witness went to Gaya Congress and, there, met Premkishen Khanna accused. Ramprasad, Premkishen and witness himself were all delegates to Gaya Congress. On his return from Gaya, Ramprasad told witness that Congress had achieved very little and would achieve less in future. The only way to gain freedom for India was by establishing revolutionary societies throughout the country.

"A REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY."

Continuing witness said that towards the middle of 1924 some men from outside arrived at the house of Ramprasad to organize a revolutionary society at Shahjehanpur. Witness went there with Asfaq and met these four men, namely, Roy (witness pointed out Jogesh), Ramdularey and Ramprasad and a tall man whose name he did not know. Roy (Jogesh Chatterjee) stayed at Shahjehanpur for 3 or 4 days with Ramprasad. Ramdularey was also with them. Proceeding, witness said he did not ask the names and addresses of the men he saw at Ramprasad's house, because Ramprasad had already warned him that according to rules of the revolutionary society no member was to give out his real name or address, nor should he ask it of other members. Asfaq and witness himself both became members of the society. Ramprasad was not enrolled in the presence of witness, but he must have been a member since Roy told him (witness) that Ramprasad had been appointed provincial organiser of revolutionary societies in U. P. Asfaq was appointed Ramprasad's assistant. Witness was further informed by Roy that being a married man he could not be enrolled as an active member of the society but only as a sympathiser. The aim of the society was to free India from British yoke by violent revolution and to establish Republican Government in India. To accomplish this, arms were to be made accessible to the masses who should be informed of the aims and objects of the society. Roy told witness that for this purpose money was to be collected by committing dacoities and the money thus obtained should be well spent in collecting arms and spreading propaganda. Witness was warned by Roy (Jogesh Chatterjee) that anyone giving out the secrets of the society or injuring it in any other way would be met with penalty of death. Ramprasad used to call Roy "Dada." Since Roy left Shahjehanpur witness had never seen him except in jail, recently, when he went to identify Roy. Ramprasad had told witness that Roy was arrested in Calcutta soon after he left Shahjehanpur. Continuing witness said that Ramdularey and Roushan Singh were known to each other. On the first occasion when he had gone to jail to identify some of the accused he did not point out Pramdularey because he (witness) was under the impression that he had to pick only those accused who had taken part in the Kakori train dacoity or Bichhpuri Dacoity. After Roy (Jogesh) had left Shahjehanpur groups of two, three or five men frequently came to Shahjehanpur from outside. They used to put up either with Ramprasad or with him (witness) or in the "sarai." Those outsiders were all members of the revolutionary society. This information had been given to witness by Ramprasad when some of these men put up with him (witness).

SOCIETY NAMES.

Proceeding, witness said he could never know the real names of those visitors; they had each a society name by which they were known to one another. Witness's own society name was "Babwa." Amongst the visitors one was known as "Nawab", another "Gangaram" and a third as "Quicksilver." Ramprasad had four or five names, one of which was "Paramhasan" and another "Mahant." Ramprasad and Asfaq frequently used to go out of Shahjehanpur and often told witness that they had gone to Delhi, Benares or Cawnpore in connection with the work of the society. Witness had seen Roshan Singh, Premkishen Indubhusan and Hargovind visit Ramprasad frequently. Witness did not know if they were members of the society or not. Asfaq was known in the society by the name "Cunwarji". Accused Ramkishen Khattri was known by the name "Gangaram." Witness said Asfaq and Ramprasad used to correspond with him. Witness identified a number of articles seized by the police when his house was searched. Amongst them were a number of letters, a book "The little mother of Russian Revolution" and a Hindi translation of it, which witness said was in the handwriting of Ramprasad. Replying to Pandit Jagat Narain, witness said that "Mr. Lenin" mentioned in one of the letters was a boy who had been sent to jail during the Non-Cooperation days. His real name was Bhagwati Prasad Nigam and this new name had been given to him by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer who was in the same jail. "Raja Ram" mentioned in another letter was Rajaram who had been convicted in the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case. Deonarain and Ganga Singh, two other persons mentioned in Asfaq's letter were at one time absconders in the Mainpuri Case. Proceeding, witness said Asfaq used to get "The Vanguard," a Bolshevik newspaper edited by M. N. Roy. Witness and Asfaq used to read it altogether. Banarsi had not concluded his evidence, when the Court rose for the day.

ALLEGED OFFENCES.

The following are some of the offences that the police allege that accused committed in furtherance of their object of bringing in a revolution in India.

(1) Bichhpuri dacoity with murder (Pilibhit district) committed on 24th May, 1925.

(2) Dwarkapur dacoity with murder (Partabgarh district).

(3) Bamraali dacoity with murder (Pilibhit district) committed on 25th December, 1924.

(4) Kakori train dacoity with murder, (Lucknow district) committed on 9th August 1925.—A. P. Special Service.

NO SUPPORT TO RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

MUSLIM LEAGUE—A TAME AFFAIR.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Secretary, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on his return from Cawnpore said:—

The Cawnpore Congress was a splendid success in every way. The main resolution that was passed almost unanimously includes the Council programme that was inaugurated by the late Deshabandhu. It is futile to talk of the Swaraya Party capturing the Congress. As a matter of fact the Cawnpore decision has clearly demonstrated the attitude of the people towards the Council programme. They wanted to stiffen it and they have succeeded in doing so, before they could give it, their imprimatur. It is no longer attractive enough except to those whose only aim is to attain 'Swarajya' and are prepared to vacate their seats at any moment.

From the tremendous controversy that preceded the Cawnpore Congress, I expected that the Responsive Co-operationists would fare better than they actually did. Mr. Jayakar could not secure more than a handful of supporters for his amendment in the Subjects Committee, so much so he had to abandon the idea of moving it in the open session. It is doing a great wrong to the No-Changers, who have no faith in the Council programme to suggest that they were in sympathy with the Responsive Co-operationists.

The decision of the Congress on the Council programme has undoubtedly sounded the death-knell of Dyarchy throughout the country.

The All-India Muslim League session at Aligarh was a tame affair. It was very poorly attended, the majority of the members being from the Punjab—the unfortunate province, where the Hindu-Muslim problem is still very acute. It was nothing more than a Muslim counterpart of the Liberal Federation, which held its session at Calcutta. Ever since the nationalists have seceded from it, it has become a close preserve for the arm-chair politician—who has either retired from high Government office, or expects to occupy one. It is indeed surprising why even Mr Jinnah has not made any attempts to democratise the constitution of the League to made it a people's organization. Sir Abdur Rahim's address which was written in a bureaucratic strain failed to evike any appreciation.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ffic or to throttle competition by the water route along the coast or by river, (even when such rates are unremunerative because such traffic involves heavy empty running of wagons), the absence of lower through rates between two or more railways for internal traffic, where no water competition exists, is one of the marked features of the unsympathetic railway management in India.

Co-operation between Railways & Public.

Mr. Lloyd Jones advocated and emphasised particularly, co-operation between the railways and their customers. He said "Of all railway questions the public took the greatest interest in rates and the advantage of co-operation between a railway and its customers in connection with rates cannot be overestimated." Very laudable sentiment indeed. But apart from patting the railways on the back for the rates system built up in this country as being satisfactory, he offers no constructive suggestion as to how this co-operation is to be achieved between the railway and the public. He curtly discards interchange of views on rates questions between railways and their customers as unnecessary in the absence of what he regards "any divergence of views" to any great extent. In the first instance the railways have never made an effort to take the Indian public into their confidence although the railways belong to the Indian public.

In America it has been recognised that the more the public is taken into the confidence in railway matters the greater is the resultant co-operation and better understanding between the railways and the public. Besides publicity has proved in that country the corrector of evils. But in this country railways are curtailing even the scanty information that used to be published previously and we now have less and less particulars published for the information of the general public. Railways are public utility bodies in whose working the Indian public are vitally interested, not only as customers but as owners. The above principle of taking the public into their confidence has been accepted in America, where the public are interested merely as customers. In India, where the public also own the railways, there is greater reason why the same policy should be adopted here. In this connection it would not be out of place to refer, as an illustration of the attitude of the railways towards the public in these matters, to the rigid confidence with which the railways keep away from the public their detailed revenue statistics of station to station traffic in various commodities, which in fact constitutes the most material information from the public point of view. Is Mr. Lloyd Jones or the Railway Conference agreeable as "servants of the public" to the general publicity of such revenue statistics of every railway? This is a question of considerable importance to the public, for any member of the public wishing to make a study of the railway problems in this country finds himself practically checkmated by his utter helplessness in securing the revenue statistics, which are prepared for the benefit of the railway officials only. I am not sure that even the Statistical Department of the Government of India are favoured with these figures, even in the case of the railways belonging to the State. No rates between two points can be analysed and compared without the statistics of the particular class of traffic between such points i.e. between points with which comparisons are made. Not only this, the traders and merchants with the help of such statistics could devise means to develop their trade and commerce to the distinct advantage of the country and the railways themselves. I would suggest that the Assembly members take up this question and insist upon the Government making every system of railway in this country publish its revenue statistics for the use of the general public in a suitable form particularly in view of the fact that there are no trade statistics of internal movement of traffic now available to the public, since the publication of block to block traffic returns was stopped. Such publication will not merely help the public to ascertain the working of each railway system from an economic point of view but will also achieve to a great extent that "co-operation between a railway and its customers in connection with rates" about which Mr. Lloyd Jones is so anxious and the advantage of which as he admits cannot be overestimated.

(To Be Continued)

GREEK SENATE ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Athens.—The Premier, Genl. Pangales announced that he is henceforth assuming the entire responsibility for the government of the country and will rely solely on the power of the army and national conscience to save Greece. He undertook to furnish his reasons. Meanwhile the elections to the Senate have been postponed *sine die*.—Reuter.

WHY ELECTIONS ARE POSTPONED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Athens.—It is officially explained that the postponement of the Senate elections is due to certain party leaders persisting in giving them a political complexion which will thus defeat the Government's object of obtaining the cessation of the increasing political tension.—Reuter.

"ARMED FORCE ADMINISTRATION."

LONDON, Jany. 4.

Athens.—General Pangalos's announcement was made at a banquet given by officers of the Republican Guard and evoked demonstrations of enthusiasm which were renewed by the Guard during parade of the streets in the evening. General Pangalos said that he was preparing an administration based solely on armed forces.—Reuter.

RETURN THE NATIONALISTS!

(Continued from page. 7.)

negligence and apathy with which this vital question has hitherto been treated by them. But let us now at least gird up our loins with a view to do what little we can in the matter of ameliorating the social condition of ourselves so that we shall not have to commit the same sin of laying ourselves open to the serious charge of negligence and apathy at the hands of our own followers and children. The most preliminary requisite for this, in cities whose civic administration is in the hands of people's representatives, is to have our own representative—true to all the weighty implications of the term—in the Corporation. Of all the candidates from "F" Ward Mr. Joseph is pre-eminently fitted to be the truest representative of the voters. Born and bred in the South and educated finally in Bombay he has a thorough first-hand knowledge of the general social conditions of the Madrasis; and our needs and grievances here are, therefore more easily appealable to Mr. Joseph's perspective. His social taste, temperament and civic views are practically identical with those of us and herein lies the basic virtue, that goes, of course, in company with a few others, to make one a true representative. His absolute sincerity of purpose, keen intellect and wide study, knowledge of municipal affairs particularly in Calcutta, and, above all, his sterling characteristic of being so sociable as to make him easily accessible to one and all alike cannot but make him the most valuable asset of the population should he be set into the civic administrative centre by the united and unreserved support of all the voters.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. RAMIER.

MR. TAISEE'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is impossible to get in touch quick enough with 24,500 voters of the "C" Ward except through the medium of public press, and hence I draw upon your courtesy, to inform the voters of the said ward that owing to my activities in other directions, my sins of commission and omission, which have nothing to do with the municipal work, certain sections of Bhuleshwar, because of my such activities, will not look at me, much less vote for me. Some of these who till late were my best friends have even refused to pollute themselves by nominating me.

I do not for a minute imagine, to quote Burke, that "a few hundred of these grass-hoppers under a form who make the field ring with their importunate chink" are the only voters of "C" Ward; I know that there are many more besides these, and they "like thousands of great cattle repose beneath the shadow of the great oak chew the cud and are silent." I also admit the right of the former to dispose of their votes as they think fit, but when they hold what they cuphimistically call 'public' meetings of which no report appear in public press, and when at these meetings threats to my life and limbs are used, and caucauses are formed to organise methods to boycott me at the next election, then I believe the situation arises when I must say what I think of such methods. First I wish to tell the conveners of such meetings that the municipal election is on the 1st of February, and it is still not too late for them to say in open what they have been saying in public (?) conclaves, so that, others besides me know what to think of them. I am not unware of the honour they thus pay me—I was going to say the homage and tribute to me and my work as a whole—and so far as I know, subject to correction, it is the first time that an attempt is made to defeat a candidate by such highly honourable means. Be that what it may, I wish to state that though highly gratifying propositions have been made to me by friends who are candidates in other wards, I have, whilst appreciating such offers, have thankfully refused them, as I am determined to stand from the "C" Ward, even if I got 1/16 of a vote instead of one solid vote counting as sixteen. I am also determined to take the risk, but will not be hounded out of public life by religious bounders organising themselves under vested interests of Religion and Capitalism.

I say that my work as a Corporator must be judged from the point of view of the best interests of the City and it has nothing to do with my activities in other fields. My municipal work is before the public, and any of my colleagues, no matter to which party he belongs if asked will be able to testify to it. It is, therefore the duty of the public to help me by such influence as they have with the voters of the "C" Ward and I have no fears, that left to themselves, they will do the right thing by me. Thankfully the election this time is by ballot and allow me to request all those who despise methods referred to above in order to give them quietus and decent burial to assert themselves and thus extinguish the torch of religious fanaticism that is just being sought to be lighted. We have enough of communalism and surely we do not want Religionism.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

MR. MATHURADAS TRIKUMJI'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to inform the voters of ward A and the friends and wellwishers of my friend and colleague, Mr. Mathurandas Trikumjee, that presently, and for some time past, he has been ill and is confined to Devlali, and hence personally unable to attend to canvassing for his re-election to the Corporation. Therefore, it becomes the greater duty of his friends to go to his help and with that view allow me to request such of the voters of A ward who recognise his silent and solid work on the Corporation for the last two years and a half to vote solid for him. None know better than the sitting members of the A ward the work that Mr. Mathurandas has put in and it, therefore, becomes their duty to see that he is elected and is it too much to trust and hope that they will see that he is elected? I am sure if need be they will come forward and have some of their voters register votes for him. None know better than they that his presence will be an acquisition. I send you a copy of the manifesto he desires me to have put in the press and will thank you to publish it.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

S. A. RACIAL BILL.

KING'S VETO URGED.

MORADABAD, Jan. 4.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub, M. L. A., has given notice of two resolutions which he intends to move at the next session of the Assembly, one recommending to the Governor-General in Council to recommend to His Majesty's Government to take action under Section 65 of the South African Act and disallow the Bill passed on the Franchise Ordinance and the other recommending to the Governor-General in Council to undertake legislation imposing corresponding disabilities in India upon the entire colonials in general and South Africans in particular.

He has also given notice of a resolution recommending the increase of annual grants to Benares and Aligarh Universities from one lakh to three lakhs each.—A. P.

SEDITION IN BURMA.

BARRISTER SENTENCED.

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. A. J. Darwood, Session Judge, Hanthawaddy, in the case in which U. Chit Hlaing, Barrister, was prosecuted under Section 124-A on a charge of sedition in respect of two speeches he delivered at Nungyaugon in May last. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000 or, in default, to suffer six months' simple imprisonment. The Judge, on the application of the accused, granted one week's time for the payment.—A. P.

EXTORTION FROM DANCING GIRLS.

RANGOON POLICE OFFICERS CONVICTED.

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

The Court of the District Magistrate of Rangoon was packed to the utmost to hear the orders in the case in which three police officers, two ward-headmen and seven others were prosecuted by the Commissioner of Police for the alleged offences of extortion, wrongful confinement and trespass committed in the houses of Indian dancing girls in the Fraser Street in May last. The three police officers and two ward-headmen were found guilty under Sections 391 and 392, I. P. C., for the offence of robbery while seven others were acquitted. Deputy Inspector Brown and Head Constable Golam Mahomed, both of Pabeidan Police Station, and European Sergeant Young of the Cycle Patrol were sentenced by the District Magistrate to suffer nine months' rigorous imprisonment, while two ward-headmen were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

It is understood that an appeal will be shortly filed.—A. P.

A BISHOP ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SCHOOL MASTER.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 4.

Before Mr. Justice Cunliffe and a Special Jury at the High Court sessions to-day on the re-opening of the courts after the Christmas vacation the trial commenced of Bishop Fyfee, Bishop of Rangoon and Sergeant Preston. The second accused was charged with voluntarily causing hurt on July 27th last to Mr. P. Sooramoney teacher and member of St. Gabriel's Church and the other accused with aiding and abetting Preston in the offence which was alleged to have been committed with an iron rod. The second accused, it was stated by the Prosecution, with Rev Kemp and coolies went to St. Gabriel's Church near the new Municipal Market and asked for the key of the Church and as it was not forthcoming, Sergeant Preston and Cooper were asked to break open the main southern entrance with a chisel and hammer and having failed in that they went to the Eastern entrance and succeeded in opening the door and Rev. Kemp ordered the coolies to remove furniture and break open the Vestry from which vestments were removed. As Mr. Sooramoney tried to make his way up the steps, Rev. Kemp pushed him down and when the complainant made another attempt to enter the bishop ordered Preston to charge and Preston is alleged to have struck the complainant with an iron rod on the shoulder. Mr. Sooramoney became unconscious and was taken to the hospital, where he refused to remain preferring to be treated at home.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.—(A. P.)

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Darjeeling on Sunday. His Excellency witnessed a "Tama" dance at Ghoom monastery.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Amingaon on Monday. He will proceed to Shillong this afternoon.

His Highness the Maharaja and the Rani Saheb of Bharatpur visited Mr. Phadke's Fine Art Exhibition at Cawnpore.

Sir P. C. Ray, President of the Indian Chemical Society, will be "At Home" to the members of the Society at the Royal Science Institute at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

MR. ANDREWS IN JOHANNESBURG

MR. ROOS ON WAR PATH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 6.

Again Mr. C. F. Andrews is in our midst. On receipt of the unexpected information from Mahatmaji of the sailing of this servant of humanity for South Africa for the Congress at Durban, the Transvaal British Indian Association at once wired at Beira asking when he would come to Transvaal frod Rhodesia. He immediately replied offering to arrive at Johannesburg via Lorenco Marques and cancelling altogether the visit to Rhodesia.

It was a happy day when he arrived in Johannesburg on the 2nd inst. At a meeting held in the Patidar Hall he informed the audience that his mission was undertaken at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi and with the kind permission of Poet Rabindranath Tagore.

Mr. Andrews is to-day the busiest man (in my opinion) in South Africa. While the "colour" madness is spreading all round he is preaching the gospel of justice and fairplay for the voiceless and voteless Asiatics in the Union. He realises the value of every single minute and spends his whole time in silent work by writing articles to the press, and interviewing statesmen, clergy and politicians of all shades of all shades of opinion and serving the cause of Indians in a most admirable manner.

BRITISH MANDATE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Meanwhile, Earl Winterton whose India Office has cried out in despair and given the mandate to South Africa of "her absolute right to pass any legislation" such as the anti-Asiatic Bill introduced by Dr. Malan in the House of Assembly.

In the words of the "African Chronicle" this assertion on the part of the Under-Secretary for India, has raised issues of far reaching importance "and it suggests to the Indian National Congress to make a test case of the South African Indian question before the League of Nations and quotes articles 12, 13 and 15 of the League which provide for the submission of the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council if there should arise any disputes likely to lead to a rupture between the members of the League. But this procedure, I am afraid will carry little weight with the League of Nations which is a hand-maid of Imperialism.

A MINISTER ON WAR PATH.

Mr. Tilman Roos, Minister of Justice, who has been rightly referred to as "the incarnation of injustice" by the "Hindustan Times" and who carries on a mischievous and poisonous propaganda throughout the Transvaal against the Indians, has said recently "No new licenses will be granted to Indians and the Asiatic Bill which is proposed to pass shall have the effect of causing three times as many Indians to leave South Africa." At Wakkerstroom; he declared "The Government would more and more tax the Asiatics, and if necessary would compulsorily repatriate them, even if compensation had to be paid."

PADDISON DEPUTATION.

The political atmosphere, as far as the Indian question is concerned, is very goomy indeed. Even the Paddison Deputation which is on its way here is very weak. Are these no Indian leaders capable of representing the Government of India except these men who know nothing of the South African Indian Question? Where are leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Srinivas Sastri who can speak on the question, not to say anything of the so-called "Extremists"—the Swarajists whom the Government never likes? Besides these, there are also Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Purushotamdas too, who can never be stigmatised as Non-co-operators? Why are they not on the deputation?

Further we are informed that the Deputation is only coming to inquire into the economic side of the question. If that is the intention of the deputation, there is no necessity for the depuation to come all the way here, because that information would have been supplied to India, and that too officially. The only question here is the question of "colour." What does the cry for a "White South Africa" mean? Is it not sufficient testimony for the Government of India that South Africa has been all along bringing legislation from the time of the Republican days i.e. since 1885 when there was nobody who talked about the Asiatic Menace? To talk of the economic menace is simply rubbish. There is no denying that at least 75 per cent of the problem is racial. Even a dispassionate observer and a student like Mr. Andrews holds this view. The question here is of sheer race prejudice and "White Supremacy" and nothing else. Only a strong Government like that of Lord Hardinge can tackle it? If the Government of India or the people show weakness at this juncture the fate of their nationals in South Africa would be seriously jeopardised.

Meanwhile, helpless as they are, the Indians of South Africa are preparing to welcome and help the Paddison Deputation in its mission, with the fervent hope of immediate and strong action on the part of the Government of India for the protection of the rights of their nationals. It is also hoped that the Indian National Congress will do all in its power to help South African Indians at the present moment and that agitation will be carried on to force the hands of Government of Indian to take strong action to save India's honour.

WHAT DYARCHY HAS ACHIEVED

... MUSLIMS IN BENGAL.

SIR A. RAHIM'S ADVICE.

The following is the continuation of the text of the presidential address of Sir A. Rahim at the All-India Muslim League held at Aligarh. The earlier portion appeared in our yesterday's issue:—

It is however no use quarrelling with the past and when the English people themselves in laying the foundations of responsible government in the country have given incontrovertible proof of their desire to give all classes and sections of people of India a real opportunity to ameliorate their condition, it follows that the old arrangements which experience has shown to benefit only a limited class of intelligentsia and do not suit large sections of the population must be radically altered. I shall not be surprised if substantial steps are taken soon in that direction, for if it is England's duty to help forward India as a whole on the path of progress, she owes a specially onerous duty towards India's 70 million Mussalmans who have continuously suffered and declined. Nevertheless, it should be constantly borne in mind by us that we must continue to exert the pressure of public opinion on the Government of the day if we are to advance our position.

It is not our desire in recreating an influential educated body to set up the domination of a Muslim intelligentsia in the country side by side with that of the Hindus. What we want is to afford opportunities to the most intelligent and energetic men among the Muslims with their special knowledge of the difficulties of their community to help in advancing the economic, educational and political progress of the general population. We hold that it would be impossible for any Government to neglect the Muslim community without seriously jeopardising the best interest of India as a whole. They form a virile population which flourish in the bleak north-west, on the swamps of Bengal and in the southern latitudes of Malabar. Their economic value to the country is incalculable. But for the plucky Muslim sailors and skilful navigators supplied by Bengal, Bombay and Sind, the trade of India with the outside world, round the coasts and along the great Indian rivers would be seriously handicapped. It is due mainly to the enterprise of the Muslim peasants of the Punjab, Bengal and other provinces that India owes much of her wealth; and certainly Bengal which is perhaps the best cultivated of all provinces where almost every inch of land grows paddy or jute would have remained largely an unreclaimed marsh but for Muslim labour. Malabar owes much indeed to the Moplas, for without their indomitable pluck large tracts of it would still have remained unreclaimed jungles haunted by elephants and tigers. Burma specially Rangoon is greatly indebted to Muslim merchants from Bombay and to various forms of labour supplied by the Muslims of Bengal. Indian colonial settlements in East Africa, South Africa and Australia are largely composed of Muslims from different parts of India. During the war, I am told, the Muslim sepoys of the north-west and the Punjab formed the majority of the Indian troops that fought for the British and a monument is now to be seen in the Calcutta Strand commemorating the valuable services rendered by the Muslim seamen of Bengal, throughout the war.

Take the various arts and crafts to which I have already alluded. The beautiful silk, woollen and cotton fabrics for which India is noted, the shawls and the embroidery work of Kashmere, the gold cloth of Benares, the muslin of Dacca, prints of Lucknow and Farrukhabad, the wood carvings of Kashmere, the brass and other metal work of Moradabad, the jewellery of Delhi and silver work of Kashmere, the exquisite needle work of Delhi and Madras, the entire carpet manufacture of India and practically all similar crafts are carried on by the skill and labour of Muslim artisans—men and women. What greater disservice could any politician do to India than to attempt to suppress the Indian Muslims' aspirations by denying them a fair and adequate opportunity for self-expression?

INDIA'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

Gentlemen, you will now permit me to relate to you some general results of my experience in the different public positions that I have filled during the last 17 years. It has been my lot to be in daily contact with educated Indians and Englishmen for nigh upon 35 years, as a practising barrister, a judge, a member of an important Royal Commission and last of all as a member of the Executive Council of Bengal from which I have just retired. I wish to acknowledge without reserve that I found that I had much to learn from my English colleagues at every stage of my career and I would have been a great loser if I had not the advantage of working with them. All those with whom I worked here and in England will admit that whenever I did not agree with my English colleagues I freely expressed my dissent and perhaps more so than any other Indian in a similar position. Nor did this happen infrequently. Looking back, however, I must admit that if in some cases I was in the right so were they in others. I have also been associated with many eminent countrymen of mine in the discharge of public duties and I believe they will admit that most of the progressive measures were originated by the initiative of Englishmen themselves.

I was tempted to leave the bench with its quiet dignified life to join the new Government of Bengal under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme mainly by the prospect that there would be five Indians—two Executive Councillors and three Ministers—in a Government of eight men, including the Governor, and I naturally thought that the Indian point of view would necessarily have the greatest possible chance. I did not care to scrutinise the detailed provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations. The one fact alone that there would be five Indians in the Government was sufficient for me. Nor was I wrong, for I cannot recall even a single occasion when there was agreement on any question among us Indians that our opinion was disregarded. I have no knowledge of other provinces, but I should be very much surprised if things were at all different elsewhere. If the Indian point of view has not prevailed on any questions where it should have, then it must be attributed more to the weakness of the Indian members and Ministers than anything else.

Take again the more important public commissions and committees. There is no rule, convention or understanding that the members chosen from the official personnel, Englishmen or Indians, should all vote one way or support any particular policy and as you know I myself acted upon that principle in the Public Services Commission. Again, when I was asked to give evidence before the Muddiman Committee I had liberty to express my own views which radically differed from those of the Government and took full advantage of it. Now take the Lee Commission. It had on it four Indians, of whom two were from the first ranks of public life in India. I say nothing now about the merits of their recommendations.

All that I want to say is that those who condemn them should bear in mind that the five English members of the Commission were fully justified in presuming that the recommendations which had the support of all their Indian colleagues were *prima facie* in accordance with Indian public opinion. So also in the Muddiman Committee the report of the majority was signed by two out of six Indian members.

As regards the Indians in the Government it is alleged that the system is such that the Indian majority in the Government cannot enforce their views. Dealing with the provinces, what is referred to mainly is the provision of law which vests power in a Governor to override the rest of the Government in certain contingencies and to dissent from the Ministers at his own discretion. But even without any formal rules enunciating joint responsibility there was nothing to prevent all the members of a Government in any province acting together in enforcing their views if the Governor overruled any of them or all of them in any measure of importance on which they were agreed. Do not however misunderstand me. I do not suggest for one moment that the Government of India Act and the rules framed under it do not require amendment; in fact, as you know even while I was a member of the Bengal Government I pressed strongly before the Muddiman Committee for considerable amendment of the law to bring it into harmony with the intention of the Act, which is to make those important branches of administration—education, health, self-government, agriculture and industries entirely responsible to the legislature. All that I want to point out now is that however democratic a constitution you may have and whatever checks and counter-checks you may provide on paper for that part of the constitution where the power really centres, much will always depend on the temperament and disposition of those who have to work it. Of this you will find in Wootrow Wilson's book on the American Constitution a most convincing confirmation and this fact therefore must be borne in mind by all constitution makers, especially by us.

WORK OF LAST FIVE YEARS.

But do not think for one moment that much good work has not been accomplished during the last five years by the combined efforts of Indians in the Government, and the various legislatures, working in cooperation with and, if all the facts were told, often led by the experience and political wisdom of Englishmen. Some reduction has been made in the army expenditure though much more yet remains to be done, considerable economy has been effected in the civil departments and deficit budgets have been converted into surplus budgets everywhere. The vital principle of fiscal autonomy has been at least partially recognised, the cotton excise duty has been suspended preparatory, let us hope, to its complete abolition. Discriminating protection has been adopted and the great steel concern of the Tatas has already derived much benefit from it. The salt tax has been reduced and a comprehensive Taxation and Economic Enquiry Committee has been instituted and the Currency Commission is now holding its sittings. I shall be much surprised if after these committees have reported, India's economic and financial conditions are not much improved. The exclusion of Indians from the commissioned rank of the army is now a thing of the past and it ought not to be long before a full-fledged Sandhurst is established in India and an Indian militia is formed to supply the needs of our country's defence from outside aggression and internal troubles. The Government of India have been making unremitting efforts to secure equitable treatment for Indian colonists in South Africa and keeping a vigilant watch on the position and welfare of emigrants. The Indianisation of the services is going on apace and has already outstriped the aspirations of Hume, Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjea, Tyabji and Gokhale. The laws discriminating between Indians and Europeans in criminal trials have been greatly modified and in every department of civil administration the English officers reluctance to take orders from Indian members, Ministers and heads of department has disappeared. Up-to-date ideas of education are being worked out and the many new universities that have been established are undoubtedly an advance on the old type. Steps are being taken to inaugurate universal compulsory primary education and some little beginning, though very rudimentary, is being made in the domain of technical and vocational education.

The bounds of local self-government have been considerably extended and the conscience of the educated classes and the Government has been roused to the need for improving the health of the people and the general conditions of their living. It seems that the new Viceroy will be in a position to take an expert's interest in the development of agriculture in the country and let us hope that in this important matter he will be able to apply his ideas to the practical benefit of the agricultural classes. Let us also hope that he realises that the spread of suitable education in the agricultural community is an indispensable condition of agricultural development. Owing mainly to the extension of franchise under the Reforms, some sense of political responsibility, and power, though yet very faint and circumscribed, has been awakened in much larger circles among the general population and there has been a distinct improvement in the social relations between the English and the Indians. How I wish that relations between the Hindus and the Mussalmans had not been growing so thoroughly unsatisfactory. That is the real fly in the ointment.

ESSENTIAL OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

I am one of those idealists who see no end and would put no limit to human progress and still less to that of 300 millions of my countrymen. The horizon of my vision is not even bounded by dominion status or Swaraj or Commonwealth of India. My only concern is that we should have a clear grasp of the realities of the situation in order that we may chalk out a firm and ample path of uninterrupted advance by suitable methods and measures.

Government, gentlemen, is an expression of the social capacity of a people. Any people living within a territory or forming a particular tribe or race or a congregation of tribes and races may be able to determine their own government. If they do, it implies first of all that they have a certain unity of purpose, are able to act together in administering the affairs of the community and have sufficient self-discipline to acquiesce in the exercise of authority by some man or men from among themselves.

Granting that, there is still the further condition that they have the means and capacity to resist the attacks of other peoples. When both these conditions which are inseparable are fulfilled we have self-determination in the real sense. No one unless he closes his eyes to palpable facts will deny that the chance of one powerful people attacking another people now-a-days is not less but more than it was in the days of Changiz Khan, Halaku or Timour, Mahmud of Ghazni, Bukhtiyar Khiliji, Babar, Atilla, Alexandar of Macedon and the Christian Crusaders, Napoleon, Clive and Warren Hastings. Whatever excuse they may make, the aggressive peoples are almost always inspired by lust for power and possession.

For some time before the last war an impression or at least a hope prevailed that the peoples of Europe among themselves were so banded together by ties of civilisation that they would never fight among themselves, and if they had to fight with uncivilised races—I am using the word in the Europeans' sense—they would not go beyond certain limits in killing and exploiting.

After the last European war which according to political phrase-makers was waged in order to end war no one can pretend that the main springs of action of the modern European nations are less primitive than those of other nations past or present. Look at how France, the leader of European civilisation, has been engaged in combination with Spain in exterminating the Riffs, a gallant little nation whose only fault seems to have been an unyielding desire to live its own life and arrange its own affairs, and how France again has laid in ruins the most beautiful historic city of Damascus, full of great memories, killing and mutilating with shells and air bombs thousands of peaceful citizens including children, women and old men. It is true that no European nation desires to administer the affairs of another European nation in the same way as those of non-Christian, non-European peoples. That is partly because even the weakest European nation is better organised than most non-European peoples and partly because the general public opinion of Europe is more sensitive in the one case than in the other. Nor can it be assumed that the greed for territory and dominion has died out among the Asiatic peoples and if we see fewer cases of aggression among them it is only because none of them are strong enough to subjugate the others in the face of European and American competition.

I have not known any one who has seriously suggested that the people of this country left solely to themselves would be able at present to set up a government of their own and maintain it against outside attacks. They are no better organised and otherwise far less equipped for self-defence than when a handful of Englishmen took over the government of the country from the Moghuls, practically without any resistance. And if it were true that Englishmen are here mainly to rob and exploit us and would not scruple to use any form of deception or violence to achieve their object as some nationalists persist in describing them, then surely the prospect of any substantial political advance must be wholly illusory. That, however, is not the proper standpoint from which to look at the question.

Whether the English captured that government of India by conquest or it was voluntarily made over to them by a section of the people and acquiesced in by the rest, may be a point of historical controversy. We are ready to concede that they are not here on a purely self-sacrificing mission and that their connection with India must be of some advantage to them. India is prepared to pay every one who serves her in any capacity his due wage. But while we concede this, we should be justified in expecting that the English should help us by their wider political experience in advancing the well-being and growth of the country. It will serve no practical purpose to discuss the question of balance of advantages in its numerous pros and cons. It is sufficient and best for us all to recognise frankly that the presence of the English people in the prevailing circumstances of India is justified by necessity.

At the same time we must point out to those Englishmen who would assume the role of political prophets that nothing useful is achieved by laying down that they cannot conceive of a time when the English would cease to be administratively connected with India. Political prophesies do very little good to any party. In matters governing the destinies of nations true wisdom is to be found in the words of the Holy Quoran "God exalteth whomsoever He chooses and abases whomsoever He chooses." England owes a great moral debt to India and the only way she can discharge that debt is by taking all possible measures to help her to become self-reliant and strong. The best men of England recognise this obligation and we ought to meet them in that spirit and combine with them to overcome the opposition or inertia of the narrower-minded men.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Nor should statesmen shut their eyes to the evidences of social upheaval which are manifest all over the world, including India, indicating that new ideas and fresh forces are at work which must radically alter the relations between classes and classes and between different groups of peoples. As for relation between the different peoples, nationalism in which is ingrained a spirit of jealous rivairies and combativeness is shown especially by the last war to be full of serious dangers, for when it is most active, hate becomes its sacred hymn and religion and even God himself is appropriated to the cause of destruction. It is also much too inelastic for a world where time and space have been practically annihilated. The race theories are found to be too shadowy and confused and in any case inconsistent with the territorial definition of patriotism. When we find Jewish statesmen like Benjamin Disraeli, Goschen, Montagu, Rufus Isaacs, and others leading England and moulding its policy and outlook and a phrase like Greater Britain had to be devised to include Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, no logical basis remains of orthodox English nationalism. It is now but a bundle of relics of old traditions and history. All the circumstances point irresistibly to the necessity that the Imperial Conference should be given a constitution in which India will have an honoured and equal place. Then, is the League of Nations without significance? At present the European nations are undoubtedly too predminant there, but that great benefactor of India, Montagu, who died with his face to the wall, because of so many of our latest politicians' ingratitude and short-sightedness, made India its original member and when the worst features of nationalism will have disappeared we can well look forward to the time when the League of Nations will become a greater League of Humanity. Germany will soon be taken into the League, and do you think it possible that Russia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt will long be kept out. You may call this optimism in the face of how France is dealing with the Riffs and the Syrians, the inability of the League to deal with these cases or to settle the Mosul question in a manner calculated to advance the cause of peace among nations. But no great movement has reached its destined end without frequent setbacks and fluctuations. The League of Nations will undoubtedly mark a great step in the direction of establishing equitable relations between the different peoples of the earth as soon as the Asiatic and African nations are adequately represented on it.

Let us now try to understand why responsible government of the people by the people for the people has acquired such hold on the mind of the world or why the famous saying of Campbell-Bannerman, that good government is no substitute for self-government has become so popular. It is not because of its superior efficiency, for a monarchy or an oligarchy or government by foreigners may be more efficient. Its greatest value is educative, for on one day at least each third or fifth or seventh year every citizen be he a labourer or a peasant realises that he stands on a footing of absolute equality with the prince, the politician and the financier in selecting men to administer the affairs of the country for the common benefit of all. This, however, can only be very partially, and imperfectly attained in India for some time yet to come for it must be years before every Indian, man and woman, can have a vote; even the great majority of the present voters, who form but a small fraction of the population do not realise the full value and effect of their votes. In this essential respect, therefore, we are far off from the ideal.

DIFFICULT POSITION OF MUSLIMS.

Nor is it possible in the present circumstances to have one common general electorate without leaving the minorities absolutely at the mercy of the majority.

We must admit that full responsible government has little meaning unless it is really responsible to the will of the majority and whatever checks and counter-checks you may put into the constitution they cannot and must not do away with this essential character of responsible government though they may to some small extent modify its operation. Even such modification will depend on the general good-will and toleration, self-restraint and far-sightedness of the majority. A majority wanting in these qualities can be far more tyrannical and oppressive than individual autocrats of the present day. In our country the majority and the minority are sharply determined among the general population by their respective religion, past history, differences of culture, civilization, social outlook and habits of life, in short by communalism and not at all by any political principles such as have been associated, for instance, with the Conservative, the Liberal and the Socialistic parties of England. The Hindu and the Muslim communities which mainly compose the population are roughly in the proportion of 4 to 1 in India as a whole. Even in Bengal and the Punjab where the Muslim proportion is the largest the two peoples are almost equally divided, the Muslims slightly preponderating. Again, whatever you do, votes are and will be largely affected by influence of various sorts exerted by men of the locality and by the different organizations in the country. In this respect also the Hindus are in a position of great advantage throughout India as money-lenders, bankers, lawyers and landholders and as constituting the official personnel of the entire public administration not merely in the various departments of Government such as the revenue, the executive, the police and the judiciary but also in the municipalities, district boards, local boards, unions in the universities, colleges and schools insanitary boards, hospitals and dispensaries almost everywhere. They are also far better organized.

MUSLIMS AND BENGAL SWARAJ PARTY.

The weakness of our political position is specially marked in Bengal where the Muslim population amounts to more than one-third of the total population of India and 55 per cent. of the entire population of the province. Half or more than half of the members now sitting in the Bengal Legislative Council, owe their return to the influence, monetary help and organisation of a section of Hindu politicians and are, therefore, at their disposal. I will just give you a few illustrations of what I mean. At one time, in consequence of certain political divisions in the Council, there were two Muslim Ministers in charge of all the transferred departments but they were turned out of office by a combination which commanded among others 20 Moslem votes. This was not be it remembered, because of any unpopular policy of theirs in the departments for which they were responsible. Now let us consider the attitude of these Muslim members towards some of the more important measures which were brought up before the present Council. You have heard of the Hindu-Muslim Pact of Bengal, which among other considerations influenced so many Muslim members to join a political party entirely controlled by the astute Hindu brain and supported by their money and organization. When the pact was mooted in the Council, these gentlemen effectively helped by their votes to postpone indefinitely the solution so far as the Bengal Council was concerned of a very important question which not merely in Bengal, but throughout India has so largely divided the two communities. Only the other day a Bill was put forward by Government to provide for a statutory grant to meet the current recurring expenditure of the Dacca University and in the circumstances there was no question that such a provision had become necessary, if that University which was full of possibilities and already doing excellent work was to carry on its activities in an atmosphere of peace and security. That university caters for Eastern Bengal where Muslims form the bulk of the population and they naturally supply a substantial number of the under-graduates and graduates though amounting only to one-third of the total number and, on its governing body the Muslims are represented to the extent of about one-half. Its Muslim Hall is an institution most full of promise for the Muslims of Bengal who are still backward in education, and yet the Muslim Swarajist members of the Council in a body voted against the measure though none ventured to speak against it. One of them actually supported the measure in his speech, which will doubtless in proper time be brought to the notice of his constituents—and yet joined with the others in voting against it. In spite of these men, however the Bill was passed into law and the Dacca University was saved. The latest feat of these men and their party occurred only a few days ago. You may be aware that in Bengal, agriculture is the pursuit of about 90 per cent. of the population and upon the labours of these cultivators, who do their daily work in malarial swamps, depend almost the entire wealth and resources of the province. An important but extremely moderate measure the object of which is to improve the working of the present Bengal Tenancy Act and give some little relief to the ryots as well, was placed before the Council at the last session. Of the personnel of the proposed Select Committee the majority were large landholders of considerable influence and some members of the Legislative Council moved to add 3 or 4 names of men, who might be in a position to put forward the case of the dumb millions of cultivators of whom the majority are Muslims. For the first time in its history, the Swaraj Party of Bengal, in which there are as I have said about 20 Muslim members out of 40, trooped into the Government lobby to defeat the motion. Another motion which was carried with their help was to enlarge the "quorum" so that if the influential landholders on the Select Committee so wished the Committee should be unable to report in time and the Bill would be automatically lost when the life of this Council is completed in the course of a year. The Swaraj Party in Bengal has not only within its fold many rich zemindars, but receives considerable financial support from them. It is thus extremely doubtful whether they can ever be in a position to fulfil any of its responsibilities to the ryots and labourers in whose name they always choose to speak. The very first case in which after two years' ploughing of the sands they have shown the new spirit of what is called responsive cooperation in a measure of importance, must be largely destructive of such hope. To please the capitalists and zemindars their patrons and also to serve the ryots and labourers is the impossible task which the Swarajists in Bengal have undertaken. The Swarajists as a political party are at least in the Bengal Legislative Council a more futility and their Muslim supporters are a hoax perpetrated on the Muslim electorates of Bengal.

POLITICAL PARTIES:—REVOLUTIONARIES.

It does not require any extraordinary acumen for anyone to realise that the political position in India is full of complexities and difficulties. There are in it factors which are bound to create considerable division of opinion and divergence of action. It is no good ignoring this fact, nor the fact that in the circumstances sentiments and passions are bound to affect differently the policies and conduct of men of different temperaments. In one extreme you have men who would be satisfied with nothing but a revolution, who honestly feel that revolution furnishes the proper and only solution. I do not know whether the revolutionaries have any political programme; if they have, they have not divulged it. Their immediate objective apparently is to overthrow the British regime, and with it the entire present system of government. We can however, dismiss the revolutionaries summarily both because there is not the least possible chance of their success and because we do not know what is the form of government which they would like or be able to substitute in the event of their success. We Moslems whose history for 1,300 years and more has been one of constant struggles and wars spreading over most countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, cannot but regard as extremely foolish and insane the men who think that by throwing a few bombs now and then or shooting one or two Englishmen from behind or by raiding and looting the houses of some unsuspecting and defenceless Indian villagers and by killing and torturing them, they are going to shake the foundations of British power in India. The only thing serious about the conduct of such men is that it is bound, if it persists for any time, to rouse the passions of Englishmen and in so far as it contains a warning to the British, as the Swarajist champion of the political prisoners in Bengal put it the other day, is it seriously to be supposed that the English will be cowed by, such a hollow threat? We Muslims cannot regard boys or men suffering from hysteria as serious politicians and the fact is significant that not a single Muslim has joined them.

(To be Continued.)

NEW JUDICIAL COURT AT NADIAD.

SIR N. MACLEOD PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NADIAD, Jan. 1.

Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice opened the new Judicial Courts at Nadiad on the New Year day before a distinguished gathering. He also received an address from the Nadiad Bar. After referring to Nadiad as the largest and foremost town in the Kaira district and enjoying a unique reputation as the nursery and home of well-known poets, scholars and philanthropists and after thanking the Government of Bombay and the Chief Justice for recognising the necessity of a separate district and Sessions Courts for the Kaira district and locating them in Nadiad the address pointed out several pressing needs and requirements of the Nadiad Bar as well as the people in general.

His Lordship in the course of his reply said that from the time that he was approached in November last by Khan Bahadur Kadri, he had made up his mind to be present on this occasion. It was an anomalous condition that in a district like Kaira, with its population and flourishing condition, they should have to go to Ahmedabad. It had long been recognised by the High Court that such a circumstance was a blot on the Judicial Administration. The High Court had done what it could, but it did not hold the purse and the establishment of the Court could not be accomplished until Government was able to provide the necessary funds. An important question was where should the district Court be located. Although it was unfortunate that the judicial district should be separated from the revenue district, yet it was proper that Nadiad should be the seat of the District Court. Now the inconveniences suffered by the pleaders and the public were removed. It was a great cause for congratulation for the people in the district to have a Court of their own. It was impossible to take much interest and pride in a Court not situate within one's own district. "It is therefore," said his Lordship, "a great satisfaction to me in the last year of my office to be present to witness the opening of the Court."

ADVOCATES' FROM MOFUSSIL PRACTITIONERS.

It had been a great pleasure to him and his colleagues to break away from the old practice of the High Court and to accede to Mr. C. M. Gandhi's application to be admitted as an Advocate of the High Court. There was no preminent reason why the mofussil pleaders should not be given the benefit of the special rule of appointing Advocates of the High Court without having to undergo the penalty and tribulations of passing the Advocate's examination. The High Court had adopted a very liberal policy in this direction. The duel system obtained in the High Court on the original side, but there was no such restriction to advocates in the mofussil. They could both act and plead. In Calcutta where the recommendation of the Bar Committee had been accepted, the mofussil Advocate was bound by the same restrictions as on the Original side. His Lordship observed, he might be considered conservative and old fashioned, but he preferred their own system. His Lordship wanted it to be considered that to be enrolled an Advocate of the High Court was an honour.

After light refreshments the meeting dispersed and his Lordship motored with Mr. Clements to Kaira.

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IMPLICATIONS OF CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

MR. B. DAS ON INDEPENDENTS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., on his return from Cawnpore, was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" and asked his opinion as to the success of the Cawnpore Congress. Mr. Das said:—The Cawnpore Congress has been on the whole a great success. It was expected to be such as the President Mrs. Naidu belonged to no party. A nationalist leader like her always desires to see unity amongst people of India and it has been achieved to some extent. Though the Congress purse and control have passed to the Swarajists, yet the Congress has seen its way to recognise the position of non-Swarajist Congressmen, who are not also no-Changers, in the Congress. This has not only smoothen the way for responsive co-operator, like Kelkar and Javakar group, but it has given recognition to Independents like Pandit Malaviya and myself. The Congress has thus left the door open for all Independents and even the Liberals to join the Congress. This is a distinction step forward from the Patna resolution and a right step towards unity under the Congress banner."

Q:—Are you of opinion that the Independents and Liberals will now take advantage of the open door policy of the Congress?

A:—At present there is very little difference between the Independent and National list programmes in the Assembly and Councils and that of the Swarajists programme. Why should not the same two sections, Swarajists and Independents, exist in the Congress and contest election? Any progressive Liberal can also join the Congress and if he is worth it he can contest a seat in the Councils. There is the special committee of fifty members of All-India Congress Committee which contain some of the best leaders of India and surely, this Committee will give a chance to all Nationalist workers that want to work through the Councils.

CONGRESS FRANCHISE

Q:—Do you mean to say that, in your opinion, Independents and Liberals will accept the present Congress franchise?

A:—Certainly. There must be some franchise and the present 4 annas franchise (apart from the alternate 2,000 hand-spun yards which is mainly for the A.I.S.A.) is, I consider, wide enough to allow any Indian to join the National Congress. I do not think the Rs. 10 franchise for the Bombay Municipality or 10 rupees franchise for the Indian Councils is as wide as the four annas franchise of the Indian National Congress irrespective of sex as long as he or she is an adult.

Q:—Do you mean to say that Independents and Liberals will accept the Khaddar wearing?

A:—I consider it a trivial point. There were many in the A. I. C. C. and in Congress that were dressed in Swadeshi clothes, not necessarily Khaddar always. This is a matter of sentiment. Surely, every Indian, be the a Hindu or Muslim, wears his National costume for ceremonial or religious purposes. Why should, she or he then object to a little hand-spun Khaddar wearing? Personally I would like to see Khaddar wearing should be altered to permit people to be clad in Swadeshi clothes; but this should not be such a bug-bear to our friends the Liberals to join the Congress. But one thing is certain the days of frock-coats and morning coats are now over in National platforms. Those who cuddle to that sentiment may better keep out of Indian politics.

Q:—Is it not a fact that the Liberals and even some of the Independents fear that the Congress will soon resort to Civil disobedience and for that they cannot join the Congress?

A:—This is another bogey which our friends the Liberals are so much afraid of. Civil Disobedience is not at present a practical possibility and an amendment to the effect was voted down in the Subjects Committee and the open Congress. But if England goes on flouting the Assembly demand which has now received sanction not only of the Indian National Congress but also of the Liberal Federation and the Moslem League, India has the supreme right to decide her future course of action to attain her National goal by Civil Disobedience or any other policy of National resistance with the sanction of the country. The Liberals can do well to join the Congress to show that united front for our National demand and not whimper over catch phrases such as Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes. Even the "Indian Daily Mail" has no word of appreciation for this Liberal Conference and who knows the attendance may soon dwindle to a few dozens at such conferences.

MR. JINNAH AND CONGRESS

Q:—What about the Independents? Will they come out of the Assembly if no response is made to the Assembly resolution?

A:—You forget that Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent Party after the last September session, wanted that all Nationalists should resign to get the mandate of the country over the resolution of the Assembly. To-day the same resolution has got the sanction of the whole country behind it. If the special committee of the Congress decide on resignation after due deliberation, I am sure, Independents will be patriotic enough to respond.

Q:—Do you think that your leader Mr. Jinnah will now join the Congress?

A:—I hope so. Nobody is more anxious to see an united India than the leader of the Independent Party of the Assembly. That is one of the reasons that the Independents never attempted to have a platform of their own in the country. Mr. Jinnah's message to the Congress and speeches at Aligarh—all aim at unity and united action. If the leaders can call a Round Table Conference of All-India leaders, I am sure, a way will be found and we will again have Mr. Jinnah and other leaders again in the Congress.

Q:—Do you think Mr. Jinnah will accept Khaddar wearing for the Congress?

A:—I have stated before, this is a very trivial matter. A great leader like Mr. Mohamad Ali Jinnah can surely dress in National costume, be it of Khaddar or of best Indian silk and attend the Congress. Surely, you do not imply by your question that Mr. Jinnah never puts on Indian dress. In fact, he does.

I am sincerely convinced if leaders make an effort from now and I know Mrs. Naidu will not rest herself till she accomplishes it, that we are drawing nearer towards unity and united action. As I have already stated if leaders meet in a Round Table Conference, we will not only soon have Mr. Jinnah and other Independents in the united Congress at Assam, but we may have the privilege to have Sir T. B. Sapru, Rt. Hon. Mr. Shastri and others. Do not forget that even Lord Sinha sent his message to the Congress for its success. Let us now unite and bring that success.

LALAJI ON STRUGGLE AHEAD

(Continued from page 7.)

undergone and the tribulations and deprivations to which their families have been subjected in consequence thereof. Most of them complain that they have come out of jails with broken constitutions and health shattered, making them unfit to engage in any sufficiently remunerative pursuit. They further complain that their families and children are very much in distress and that the leaders have failed to give them even such help as they deserved. No machinery has so far been devised to safeguard them against any such contingencies in any future campaign of civil disobedience. In the absence of such guarantees I feel serious doubts if even a fraction of those young men who willingly courted imprisonment in 1921 and 1922 would again offer themselves for a similar experiment. While I am willing to concede that a good number of young, nay even old, men will be ready to go to jails, there are exceedingly few who would be prepared to put up with losses to their property in any no tax campaign of mass civil disobedience. Add to these the communal rivalries and jealousies that stand in the way of an effective action in this line. In the circumstances I consider it an advantage that this congress should pronounce emphatically that we are not ready for civil disobedience and all talk of it must cease. It is only then that we shall develop a mentality to put our hands to constructive work and be contended with poor and comparatively modest results. This is no time for heroic remedies, much of the work before us is of the nature of spade work which requires a good deal of plodding. If this part of the resolution is deleted it will fail to appeal to me as it would do away with one of its most important aspects.

CONGRESS TO GUIDE COUNCIL WORK

The second thing in this resolution which appeals to me is that the Congress undertakes direct responsibility to guide the activities of those who seek election to the Councils. Some people have been telling me that this is the first step towards boycott of Councils again. If that were my conviction I would not support the resolution at all. I have not much faith in the curative value of Council work, but I have great and abiding faith in its preventive value. As at present advised I am not prepared to be a party to any resolution which aims at the boycott of Councils. At the same time I believe that in order to make the Council work effective and of real value it must have the sanction of the masses behind it. I am sorry that circumstances should have prevented our Council friends from preparing that sanction in the last two years. This resolution provides for that deficiency. It may be that our Council friends may evade it even now or after the elections; but, considering that they are placing themselves entirely at the orders of the Congress and not as heretofore at the orders of a separate body composed only of men in favour of Council entry, they would not be allowed to do so. The present resolution contemplates that the next election shall be contested by Congress men, but only under a programme sanctioned by the A. I. C. C. Some people fear that the A. I. C. C. may be so manipulated as to order a boycott of the Councils. The language of the resolution, however, as drafted, is sufficiently explicit to prevent any such thing happening. I have no fear on that score and I think this resolution places the supremacy of the Congress organisation and its right to guide and control the work in the Councils beyond all doubt. I welcome that feature of it. On that point I am prepared to completely surrender my judgment to the orders of the Congress Committee subject only to one exception—that I reserve the right of disobeying any orders that I consider go against my conscience. Subject to this reservation I will even obey orders about the entire reasonableness of which I am not certain.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

Thirdly in this light the provisions of this resolution relating to the work in the country and publicity in foreign countries are a recognition of the necessities of the situation and I welcome them. There is one other important feature of this resolution to which I must refer, viz., relating to offices in the gift of the Government. I am still old-fashioned enough to believe that there should be a wing of the nationalist party in the country which shall under no circumstances think of offices under the Crown. There is much to be said for the position taken by my friends Jayakar and Kelkar. The conditions in some provinces are rather peculiar, but on the whole I believe that the proviso is a wholesome check. Mr. Jayakar put forth a forcible plea for keeping an open mind on the question and leaving it to be decided by the special committee or A. I. C. C. If I had my way I would have conceded to that request, but in my judgment the feeling on the point is so strong that I do not feel disposed to ignore it. There is no chance of any offices being offered on any honourable terms in the present year. Even if there is a chance next year we will have another session in December, 1926, to reconsider the matter if necessary. I have no doubt in my mind that a man like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya or my friends Jayakar and Kelkar can ever serve in a Government cabinet for more than a few weeks at most. The experiences of Messrs. Chintamani and Jagat Narain are sufficient indications of what will happen. What the Government demands is not co-operation or responsive co-operation but complete surrender. No true nationalist can never accept that position. While I do not favour the idea of Congress men taking offices, I will any day prefer Liberal ministers to the type that predominates to-day. I will even strain my principles to give support to such ministers. Now I must frankly admit that the resolution is not entirely logical. There are portions in it which do not fit in with the schemes as originally propounded. To my mind the second amendment on the agenda is only a corollary of the original resolution. But the points involved are so important that I am prepared to leave their final decisions in the hands of the special committee or the A. I. C. C. I will respectfully suggest to the mover to withdraw that amendment and not to press for a decision of the clause, one way or other on that point.

I will also suggest to the mover of the resolution to obtain the sanction of the House to omit the para giving authority to the P.C.C. to proceed to nominate candidates immediately. It is illogical and improper to do so before the programme for the elections is settled by the authority referred to in the resolution.

With the deletion of this paragraph the situation resolves itself into this; we continue to work the councils for about 2 months more on the old lines. At the end of that period we make a striking demonstration of the dissatisfaction at the results achieved and of our failure to bring the Government to a reasonable frame of mind to negotiate with us on the modest demands put forth by the Nationalists of all classes in the Assembly. Thereafter we surrender ourselves to the executive of the Congress for such guidance and direction which they may chose to give us regarding the lines on which the elections are to be fought and future work in the Councils is to be conducted. The provision that we shall contest the elections is a guarantee of the fact that we shall do some work in the Councils under the guidance of the Congress.

BURMA PROV. HINDU SABHA.

RECEPTION TO LALAJI.

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

Lala Lajpat Rai, President-elect of the Burma Provincial Hindu Sabha Conference arrived this morning by S. S. Egra from Calcutta. He was given an ovation by a large number of Hindus and was taken in a procession to Dr. P. J. Mehta's house where he will stay during the period he remains in Rangoon.—A. P.

DISASTER TO CEYLON STEAMER.

COLOMBO, Jan 3.

The "Lady McCallum," a Ceylon coasting vessel, became a total wreck after striking a rock ten miles north of Kalkudah, on the east coast of Ceylon. There were a hundred on board who took to sea in boats. Four persons are reported to be missing. For years there has been an agitation for a better lighting of this coast, and complaints as to absence of light at the Komari point and the Elephant point where Lady McCallum sank.—A. P.

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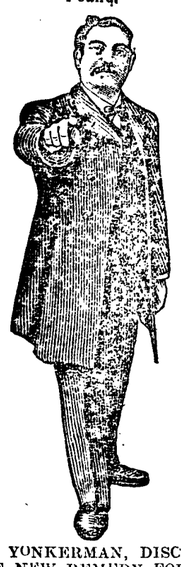

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Thanking you for your able treatment,

Yours sincerely,

A. APPADU PANTULU,

Dewan of Kurupam,

Vizagapatam District.

16th July, 1916.

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(2)

REFORM OF INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM

MOHUR AS THE STANDARD.

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S PROPOSALS

In his written evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange Prof. K. T. Shah has included the draft of the "Act Consolidating and amending the currency Legislation in India," which he had prepared in 1924. As Prof. Shah has embodied in the Draft valuable concrete proposals for the reform of the Indian currency system, we reproduce here the more important clauses of the Act and the explanatory passages attached thereto

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Gold, Silver, Bronze and Nickel coinage current in the British Indian Empire; as also the Law relating to the Paper Currency and the Mint in the British Indian Empire; as also the Law governing the Standard of Currency and the Legal Tender Money and Token Coins in the said British Indian Empire, together with the Law relating to the Imperial Bank of India,

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

The Currency Legislation of India is a confused mass of scattered enactments of the Indian legislature, and the Ordinances of the Governor-General-in-Council, which have all the force of solemn legislation. During the late War the system of altering the legislation governing the Currency system of the country by Executive Ordinances was carried to the most ridiculous extent under the pretext of avoiding controversial legislation in time of war. In the first years of Peace the same pernicious system of carrying out the most momentous changes by means of Executive Ordinances was followed to the gravest possible prejudice of the people of India. It is, therefore, high time the fundamental principles of the Law governing the Currency System of this country were once for all solemnly enacted in the form of an Act of the Legislature, after due deliberation by the Legislative Body.

Besides the ordinary parts of the currency machine, reference to the Imperial Bank is introduced in the Preamble inasmuch as it is assumed that the Government would divest itself of the functions of Currency manipulator which they have so far discharged in face of strong adverse criticism. We have had enough of experiments at the hands of amateur Financiers of the Government of India; and we have reasons to suspect the "bona fides" of the Financial experts of the India Office.

This Act may be called The Indian Currency (Consolidated) Act of 1925.

It extends to the whole of the Indian Empire, inclusive of British Baluchistan, Santhal Parganas, the Pargana of Spiti, and all the Native States in alliance with, and acknowledging the suzerainty, of the Government of India under the British Crown.

This Act shall come into effect from the first day of January of the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five.

This Act shall not be capable of repeal or modification, except by another Act of the Legislature, passed by a majority of three-fourths of the members present, and provided that a notice of at least six months shall be given.

STANDARD OF CURRENCY.

The Currency System in India shall be organised on the basis of Gold Standard.

The Stanard of Currency shall be the Mohur containing 120.000 grains Troy of gold nine-tenths fine, i.e., containing 108 grains troy of pure gold and 12 grain troy of alloy.

These coins shall be coined free of any charge whatsoever at the Mint in India at the rate of 4.4 Mohurs per ounce of fine gold.

The Mint shall not ordinarily take more than a month for coining the gold tendered at the Mint for that purpose.

The Imperial Bank of India may, as hereinafter provided, receive Gold bullion, and give in exchange gold coin or Currency Notes at the rate of 4.4 Mohurs for every ounce of pure gold.

Subject to the provisions of this Act in that behalf contained, the discretion of the Bank aforesaid in offering notes or gold coin in exchange for the bullion tendered for conversion shall be absolute.

The Mint in India shall not coin any other Gold coin except the Mohur as provided in this Act.

All other gold coins shall be receivable at the Mint, or by the Imperial Bank of India, as bullion, and shall be converted on demand by the aforesaid Bank at the rate mentioned above.

The Exchange standard being ill-conceived and unacceptable, and the return to a silver standad being now too late to think of, the only alternative is to have a clear Gold Standard, in name as well as in fact. We have, therefore, laid down the Mohur as the Standard of Currency. It would probably be too large for internal circulation, except in large transactions, where, as provided for elsewere in this Act, the improved banking system would help to economise the use of gold coins. The suggestion that India should be educated in the use of cheap forms of the medium of exchange would be easily carried out by an increase in the notes, which, if made payable in gold as suggested here, will inspire greater confidence than has been the case hitherto. With a strong gold reserve in the country, naturally resulting from the use of gold as currency, husbanded by the help of a proper banking system, we shall provide the best remedy against the periodical troubles in exchange. This gold in circulation would not, as was assumed by the Commission of 1913-14, be at the expense of either rupees or notes, but will rather be an addition to the centralised Bank Reserve, ready mobilised against possible contingencies, and circulating only in so far as the country does not take to banking habits, or in parts away from the influence of banks The ultimate support of exchange must be the kind of currency in general circulaion. Even the Bank reserves must depend on that. We would be placing an unjustifiable premium on the banker's dishonesty, if we ask him to keep his reserve in gold even though the currency consists of silver, and the usual demand of his customers are for silver. Gold in circulation in India, under existing conditions, can only displace rupees, as the notes would be more convenient than rupees. Above all, the gold standard and gold currency will help to stabilise prices and avoid speculation, which is the most desirable thing for India. The risks of depreciation to capital investment would disappear, so that our industries will have the much needed stream to fructify them. The need to maintain large balances in England, which is such a prominent feature of the existing system, will also disappear, and our money-market be freed from its periodical stringency.

RUPEE COINAGE.

The Mint shall coin, for issue under the authority of this Act, two silver coins, called the Rupee and the Half-Rupee.

The standard weight of the Rupee shall be one hundred and eighty grains Troy, and its Standard fineness shall be nine-tenths viz. one hundred and sixty-two grains of fine silver, and one-tenth or eighteen grains of alloy.

The Rupee shall be taken as equivalent to one-fifteenth of the mohur. The half rupee shall be half in weight of the rupee.

The traditional weight of silver in the rupee has been practically retained as a concession to the sentiments or prejudices of the people of India. Scientifically the proposal is indefensible, and economically it is wasteful to leave so much Silver in a token coin only.

No other silver coins shall be coined at the mint under the authority of this Act for purposes of circulation in the Indian Empire as currency.

The smaller coins, viz. the quarter Rupee, and the one-eighth of a Rupee shall be demonetised. They shall be received at the Mint, or at the Imperial Bank, within six months after the passing of this Act, for exchange against full Rupees, half-rupees Currency Notes, or gold, to the full extent of the nominal value within the legal Tender limits as prescribed by this Act.

The Gold Coin, prescribed as Standard of Currency by this Act, shall be a full legal tender in payment or on account, provided that the coin.

(a) has not lost in weight so as to be more than .05 per cent below the Standard weight, and (b) has not been defaced.

The Silver Rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account for sums not exceeding one hundred and fifty rupees at one time, provided that the coin.

(a) has not lost in weight so as to be more than one per cent. below Standard weight, and (b) has not been defaced.

The Mint in India shall not be open to the public for the coinage of any but gold coins, authorised under this Act.

In the making of Gold and Silver coins a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding the following: namely,

Coin—Remedy in weight—Remedy in fineness
Mohur—Five-thousandths—Two-thousanths
Rupee —Five-thousanths—Two-thousandths

OTHER COINS.

The following nickel coins shall be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of this Act, viz. a four-anna piece, a two-anna piece, and a one-anna piece. No other nickel coins shall be coined at the Mint.

The Standard weight of the Four-Anna piece shall be Seventy-five grains Troy, and of the Two-Anna piece Sixty grains Troy. The Standard weight of the One-Anna piece shall be Fifty grains Troy.

In the making of the nickel coins a Remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding one-fiftieth of the weight.

The following Bronze coins only shall be coined at he Mint for issue under the authority of this Act, namely,

(a) A pice or quarter Anna,
(b) A pie or one-third of a Pice.

The Standard weight of the pice shall be 75 grains Troy, and the pie shall be of proportionate weight.

The Bronze coins shall be coined from a mixed metal consisting of copper, tin and zinc, in the proportions as now obtaining.

In the making of the Bronze coins a remedy shall be allowed not exceeding one-fortieth of the weight.

The Nickel coins, specified in section 21 of this Act, shall be legal tender in payment or on account as follows:—namely,

(a). The Four-Anna piece for a sum not exceeding five rupees,

(b) The Two-Anna piece for a sum not exceeding two rupees.

(c) The One-Anna piece for a sum not exceeding one rupee.

The bronze coins specified in section 24 of this Act shall be legal tender in payment or on account for a sum not exceeding one rupee at the rate of sixty-four Pice for the rupee, or one hundred and ninety-two pies for the rupee.

The Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification published in the "Gazette of India, direct the coinage and issue of all coins referred to in the several preceding sections, and determine the dimensions of and designs for these several coins; Provided that the dimensions and design of the Standard of Currency, the gold Mohur shall be such as to give an effigy of the reigning British sovereign, with his name and style, on the observe, and the designation of the coin around the rim on the reverse, together with a lotus in the centre of the reverse.

Until the Governor-General-in-Council otherwise determines by notifications under section 30 of this Act, the Dimensions and Design on the silver Rupee shall be those prescribed for the Government Rupee under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and that the same shall be observed by the Mint at the time of the commencement of this Act.

For the other coins issued under the authority of this Act the Dimensions and Designs shall be those now in use for the similar coins issued under the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, provided that the dimensions and design on the new nickel coins shall be those now issued under the Acts XVII and XXI of 1835, XXI of 1838, XXII of 1844, XIII of 1868, and the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, and declared by those acts to be legal tender, provided that the Governor-General-in-Council may, by proclamation in the Gazette of India, declare those coins to be no legal tender after a specified date, before which they may be received at the Mint, or at the Imperial Bank of India, to be converted into an equal number of the like new coins issued under the authority of this Act.

Subject to the provisions of this Act, no changes shall be made in the currency oaganisation established by and under the authority of this Act by any administrative action of the Governor-General-in-Council.

RESERVE FUND.

The profits resulting from the coinage of silver, nickel, and bronze coins shall be applied in the following order: viz.

(a) To the upkeep of the Mint Establishment; (b) To the purchase of bullion for inferior coinage, below the Standard of Currency. (c) To a Reserve Fund, if the profits are in excess of the Mint Expenditure and the bullion purchases, provided that the Reserve Fund so constituted shall be used to support the Paper Currency in case of an unexpected, heavy demand for conversion.

The Reserve Fund mentioned in clause (c) of the Section 39 shall be kept in gold; and shall be entrusted to the Imperial Bank of India, for safe-custody on account of the Mint, provided that the said Bank shall have authority to use that Fund to meet a demand for the conversion of notes in the event of the ordinary resources at the disposal of the said Bank being insufficient for the purpose.

The Bank shall pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the use of the Fund for the purpose stated in this Act, in the next preceding section, and during the period that the Fund shall not have been replaced by the Bank.

(To be continued.)

"AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW."

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I have read Mr. L. R. Tairsee's letter published in the "Chronicle" of Wednesday last, with great interest. I send you herewith another envelope received from Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., London, on which you will find the post mark, and legend in large and arresting type, "British goods are best."

I agree that the day is distant when the Indian Postal Department may be used as an agency in the people's education, but there is nothing to prevent private firms and organisations with large correspondence, assisting the national movement by printing national mottoes on their envelopes. I for one have given orders to print the following challenge on the envelopes which my firm will use in future:—"Swadeshi goods are best."—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN H. PANDIA.
110 Medows Street.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES REGISTRARS.

The Registrars of Co-operative Societies from the various Provinces and important Indian States will be meeting in Bombay from the 12th to the 15th of January to deliberate on various questions in connection with the Development of the Co-operative Movement in India. Such Conferences were held between the years 1906 and 1918. And used to meet in Simla. Since 1918, no such Conference has been held. This year, the Government of Bombay moved the Government of India to hold the Conference again and invited it to meet in Bombay. The Government of India under whose auspices the Conference is being held, accepted the invitation and have issued invitations to the various Provinces and States to send their representatives to the Conference. Not only the Registrars, but also not more than two other delegates of whom one at least must be a non-official have also been invited to attend.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has consented to inaugurate the proceedings of the Conference at 11-30 a.m. on the 12th proximo. The Government of India have nominated Mr. H. Calvert, C.I.E., I.C.S., until recently Commissioner, Rawalpindi as its representative and as President of the Conference. They have also nominated Mr. J. A. Madan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay to be its Secretary. The Conference will meet in the public hall of the Sir Vithaldas Thackersy D Memorial Building (The Provincial Co-operative Institute Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay).

Immediately after the close of the Registrars' Conference a Conference of the Provincial Banks has been convened by the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bombay and will meet on the 15th and 16th proximo.

The Right Honourable Sir Montague Barlow who is now on a short visit to India left Madras on Sunday night for Calcutta and after a short stay there will leave for Bombay en route to England.—A. P.

That Kruschen Feeling.

Grandpa takes Kruschen and in spite of his age feels fit enough to play leapfrog with anyone! That is the "Kruschen feeling." He gets it by dropping into his morning cup of tea or coffee as much Kruschen Salts as will cover a silver 4-anna piece.

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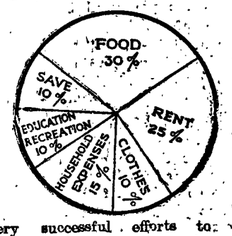

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